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The Daily Commercial.

Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.

The Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, at St. Louis, was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies on Tuesday. All the arrangements were very successfully carried out and participated in by the entire community. Gen. ROSECRANS, Maj. DUNN, Gov. HALL, and others made speeches, and the Festival was opened with the prospect of proving a great success.

Patriotism of the Lutheran Church.

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the United States held its biennial session in York, Pa., during the last ten days. A Committee on the State of the Country, consisting of one member from each Synod represented, was appointed, of which Rev. W. A. Passavant, of Pittsburgh, was Chairman. Patriotic resolutions were reported by the Committee and unanimously adopted, on a call of the yeas and nays. They take strong grounds in support of the Government, and most emphatically condemn the system of American slavery as a sin against God, and as the cause of the rebellion. They also rebuke the attempt of Bishop Hopkins, in his celebrated letter, to prove that slavery is a divine institution. By the adoption of these resolutions the Lutheran Church of the United States places itself fairly on the side of justice and right.

Miscellaneous Military Items.

On the evening of the 15th the rebel ram Richmond came down the James River and opened fire on our fleet. We returned the fire and drove her back, following her up. Heavy firing was heard since day light.

In the late capture of Yazoo City, by General McArthur, the rebels are said to have been badly worsted and lost largely in killed and wounded, Between 20,000 and 30,000 bales of cotton are reported in the vicinity of Yazoo City, 6,000 or 7,000 bales of which were owned by Union citizens who bought it before Yazoo City was evacuated by our forces last spring.

Up to ten o'clock Wednesday morning there were 1,377 one hundred days' men in camp at Chicago, ready to be mustered into the service It is believed at Springfield that the quota of 20,000 is nearly, if not quite filled. In Iowa, we learn, recruiting has been going forward rapidly during the past week, Governor Stone and his military assistants being very active in their efforts to hasten up the work. In Wisconsin, also, some progress is making in raising troops for the special service. The quotas of Indiana and Ohio are reported full.

There are now 6,588 rebel prisoners in the Rock Island, Ill., barracks. Since the opening of the barracks, 1,132 have died, 608 have enlisted in the United States naval service, and 171 have been released at the pleasure of the President. The number of deaths during last week was only 16, of which 3 were of small-pox.

The Washington *Republican* says: It is true, Sigel, with a handful of men, was repulsed—the only repulse we can recall to his credit—chiefly since General Grant began his campaign. It cost Lee just *eight thousand of his best men, led by some of his best Generals!* Thus the object of Sigel's demonstration was accomplished. He was sent out to divert a portion of Lee's army, with the purpose of weakening it. It was weakened just eight thousand men, who, but for the movements of Sigel, with about half that number of men, would have been fighting against the army of the Potomac. Sigel's movement was a success notwithstanding he was repulsed.

Gen. Wadsworth lived two days after he was wounded, but was never conscious a moment after he was struck. The body was buried in a neat coffin painted black, by an Irishman named Griffin, who lived in the neighborhood. Griffin had once been befriended by General Wadsworth, and in noble gratitude attempted him to beg of General Lee the privilege of burying him decently, which request was granted.

The deceased General had been robbed of his money, watch and boots. His shoulder straps and every button of his coat had likewise been cut off. The body when found was in an advanced stage of decomposition.

OUR FAIR.

Letter from the Hon. Secretary Seward, Hon. Hugh McCulloch, and Hon. J. K. Moorhead.

To show the great interest taken in our Fair, we take pleasure in publishing letters received from Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Hon. Hugh McCulloch, U. S. Comptroller of Currency, Hon. Judge Wilkins and Hon. J. K. Moorhead. These autographic letters, as well as many others from the most eminent and distinguished persons of our own land as well as of Europe, will be sold at public auction during the Fair time, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. Some of the writers also assure the committee on correspondence, of material aid for the Fair. The letters are addressed to the following gentlemen composing the Correspondence Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, whose labors on this behalf have been so faithfully performed: Rev. Dr. Lowrie, Pittsburgh, Rev. Dr. Jacobus. Rev. W. A. Passavant, Hon. Judge Williams, Hon. Judge Stowe, Hon. James Veech, Professor Barker, James O'Conner, Esq., and Allen Kramer, Esq.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 14, 1864.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa:

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 30th inst., asking my autographic expression of sympathy with the "glorious cause" which is to be promoted by the Sanitary Fair to be held in Pittsburgh on the 1st proximo is received. The liberal provisions that are being made by the people of the loyal States for the benefit and comfort of our gallant soldiers, is an evidence not only of patriotic devotion to the country, but of its advancing civilization. They are the silver lining of the war-cloud that has for so long a period thrown its dark shadows over our beloved land.

I hope, my dear sir, that you may soon enterprise, and with the hope that I may be present to render it material aid,

I am very truly
Your obedient servant,
HUGH MCCULLOCH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 19, 1864.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind note of the 2d inst. Treason still alms its deadly blows, and faction continues its insatiable demands for new victims. Patriotism and Humanity must of course increase their energies. The Republic shall on the battle field find, through victory, safety and peace.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To the Right Rev. M. Dominec and others of Committee of Correspondence for the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1864.

Messrs. Dominec, Stowe, Veech and Williams, Committee of Correspondence:

GENTLEMEN—Just as I was leaving my room this evening, to perform my duties in the House of Representatives, I received your letter, asking for an autographic reply, expressing my sympathy for the sick and wounded soldiers. I could not have replied then. I can now, having just returned from a meeting of the Pennsylvania Relief Association," called to make provision for the sick and wounded that will be soon thrown into our midst by thousands.

We found our treasury nearly empty, and our former excellent arrangements and regulations suffering from the rust of rest, but ready hands and willing hearts to meet the emergency that is now upon us.

Our association has, I know, done much good, in addition to binding up the wounds of the suffering, and furnishing supplies and delicacies for the sick and wounded. It has afforded comfort and consolation to many a distressed wife and weeping mother, by pointing out the way to where a husband or son was to be found in the hospital, or to the spot where the last remains of the loved one had been interred, and, when the necessities of the case required it, furnished the funds to pay the expense of the distressed one while here, and purchased a ticket for her to return home.

Such demands will again be upon us. How are they again to be met? We the queen at once pledged my noble constituency for $1000.00, which I know will be forwarded, and I have advanced it to the Treasurer. This gave an impetus to the work, and we will have an abundance.

Pittsburgh has offered some of her brightest jewels upon the altar of her country—Black Rippey, and now Hays. How many more will be required, God only knows, and in Him is our trust.

While I write the rejoicings of victory are resounding in our ears.

We have been led through the wilderness, but now by the three days' battle of the Old Wilderness, Gen. Grant, through the interposition of Divine Providence, appears to have wrought out our deliverance.

I will only add the joy and satisfaction it affords me to see so many of my constituents engaged in the good work.

I hope it may be a success beyond your expectations, and that God's blessing may attend you all. Respectfully yours,

J. K. MOORHEAD.

Newspaper Correspondent Killed in Battle.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. G. SHANKS, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, lost his life in the battle at Resaca. The private telegram communicating this intelligence, says he was "killed instantly in LOGAN'S breastworks, on Sunday."

There is a convention of the layman favorable to lay representation, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session in Philadelphia. Thomas Knebll, of Massachusetts, has been appointed President. Among the Vice-Presidents are EX-Governor Wright; of Indiana; Governor Cannon, of Delaware; and Senator Willey, of West Virginia. The object of the convention is to place the lay representation on the same footing as the clergy. Speeches favorable to the cause were delivered by the chairman, Senator Willey, and other gentlemen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

TAX LAW.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

ALL LIQUORS TAXED ROUNDLY.

STIFF ON IRON.

THE NEW TARIFF.

BEECHER AND THE PRESIDENCY.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day reported the tax bill with the following amendments: Distilled spirits, on and after the first of June, one dollar per gallon; on and after the first day of October, one dollar and twenty-five cents; on and after the first day of January 1865, one dollar and fifty cents. The section taxing liquors on hand is stricken out. Domestic brandy distilled from grapes, twenty-five cents per gallon; ale, beer, porter, &c., one dollar and fifty cents per barrel of 31 gallons. Licenses of wholesale dealers whose annual sales exceed $50,000, $50; House clause adding one dollar for each thousand exceeding fifty thousand was stricken out; a similar clause as to produce brokers and foreign insurance agents was stricken out; bowling alleys and billiard rooms, $10 per alley or table; manufacturers of illuminating gas, when the product is not above two hundred thousand cubic feet per month, 10 cents per thousand cubic feet; when above two hundred thousand and not exceeding five hundred thousand cubic feet per month, 15 cts. per thousand cubic feet; molasses produced from sugar cane not from Sorghum or Imphee, six cents per gallon; clarified and refined sugars, two and one-half and three and one-half cents per pound, according to standard; gun powder, when valued at twenty-eight cents per pound, or less, one cent per pound; iron, in blooms, slabs, or loops, three dollars per ton; bond, hoop or sheet iron, and hardware included in same schedule, five dollars per ton—but if manufactured of iron upon which a duty of three dollars has been previously paid, two dollars per ton; iron castings, used for bridges or other permanent structures, three dollars per ton; stoves and hollow-ware, five dollars per ton, railroad nuts and bolts, five dollars per ton, and when made from iron which has paid a duty of three dollars per ton, duty of two dollars per ton; all manufactured iron, upon which no duty has been paid in form of pig iron, additional duty of three dollars per ton.

Furs, five per cent. advalorem; gloves, mittens and moccasins, five per cent.; cut smoking tobacco, exclusively of stems, fifteen cents per pound; other tobacco unchanged.

Sales of passports and lotteries, stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, &c., in sterling, exchange notes, &c., one twentieth of one per cent.

Sales of merchandize, produce or other goods —One eighth of one per cent.

Passports—Five dollars.

Banks—Same tax upon deposits, capital stock and circulation, as in the new National Banking Law.

Lotteries—Ten per cent. on gross receipts.

Stamp Duties—Present laws relative to stamp duties to continue in force till the first of next July. Instruments not stamped, deemed invalid.

Cordial and other liquors manufactured wholly or in part of domestic spices are subjected to a stamp duty like preparations, perfumery and cosmetics. Bank checks for less than ten dollars are exempted from stamp duty. Receipts for money or property are not required to be stamped. The general provisions of the act of March 7th, 1864, whereby a tax is imposed on imported liquors on hand is repealed. A tax of five per cent. on sales of ice is stricken out. Wood screws are taxed five per cent. Bone dust exempt.

The above list embraces all the changes in the rates of taxation reported by the Finance Committee. The compensation of collectors is fixed as follows: salary fifteen hundred dollars, and in addition thereto three per cent. upon any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, one and one-half per cent. upon all sums above one hundred thousand and not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and one-half of one per cent. upon all sums above four hundred thousand dollars of collections which shall be in full for themselves and deputies. Maximum of assessors' compensation fixed at four thousand dollars, and assistant assessors to receive four dollars for every day necessarily employed.

The present indications are that the Ways and Means Committee will, in the new tariff, raise the duties on foreign liquors and wines near 100 per cent. Brandy, first proof, will have to pay more than two dollars per gallon.

The Senate occupied most of to-day with personal altercations. Speeches were made on the reciprocity treaty by Pike, of Me., in favor of its abrogation, and by Arnold, against it, but in favor of the appointment of commissioners to revise and improve the treaty.

Beecher and President Lincoln.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to a gentleman in this city: "In the present exigency, in view of Mr. Lincoln's past administration, the wisdom he has shown, the moral purity of the man, the great and just confidence which the people put in him; the danger which there would be, if he were set aside, of having it regarded as a popular rebuke of his policy, and the confidence that I feel that, though long in learning, he has learned to govern, I am full and strong in my conviction that he should be our next president."

Arrival of Ohio Troops.

The 164th and 166th one hundred days men have arrived here.

The Treasury Investigation.

The statement that the evidence of a professed agent of a Bank Note Company, has testified before the Treasury investigating committee, that he made a futile effort, under instructions to bribe the Clerk, at the head of the Printing Bureau, to give up business, is a perversion of fact. It is in evidence before the committee that the President of a Bank Note Company told the witness that he could make it for the Clerk's advantage to retire—that the latter subsequently heard indirectly of the proposition, but took no steps. The investigation in relation to the printing of notes and bonds in the Clerk's Bureau will be concluded to-morrow or next day. So far no case has been made out against the Clerk.

IMPORTANT MONETARY MATTER.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to a bank officer, under date of May 18, 1864:

SIR: Your letter of the 15th, making inquiries in regard to the kind of currency with which the five-twenty years' six per cent. and three years' seven-thirty per cent. notes are to be redeemed, has been received. It has been the constant usage of the Department to redeem all coupon and registered bonds forming part of the funded or permanent debt of the United States in coin, and the usage has not been departed from during my administration of its affairs—all treasury notes and other obligations forming part of the temporary loan, are payable, and will be redeemed in lawful money—that is to say, in United States notes until after the resumption of specie payments, when they will also, doubtless, be redeemed in coin or equivalent notes, the five-twenty sixes being payable twenty years from date, though redeemable after five years, and considered as belonging to the funded or permanent debt; so also are the twenty-years' sixes, into which the three-years' 7-30 notes are convertible. These bonds, therefore, according to the usage of the Government, are payable in coin. The three-years' seven-thirty Treasury notes are part of the temporary loan, and will be paid in United States notes, unless holders prefer conversion to payment. Very Respectfully,

[Signed] S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ST. LOUIS SPRING RACES.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.

At Leclede Course to-day three hundred dollars premium, free for all ages, Brow Coy Abu Brecker, 4 years old, won in time 1:49, 1:48, 1:50. The sweepstakes of five hundred dollars premium for three year olds was won by Rulexanders Astoride in two straight heats; time, 1:46¾.

PIRATE FLORIDA AT BERMUDA.

HAVANA, May 19.—H. M. steamer Vesuvius, from Bermuda on the 12th inst., reports the pirate steamer Florida at that port.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

RENEWAL OF THE STRUGGLE.

Hard Fighting on Wednesday,

MURDEROUS ARTILLERY FIRE.

GRANT WINS.

DECISIVE BATTLE AT HAND.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
May 18—1:30 P. M.

Since sending my first dispatch this morning, the desultory skirmish firing announced at daybreak has grown into a very considerable battle. The enemy discovering our changes of position last night, and taking advantage of the same, were found to have massed all their strength on our right, designing, no doubt, one more desperate assault to break our lines and get through to our supply trains.—This movement of the foe, of course, occasioned a re-occupation of our old positions of yesterday morning, and it was here, upon our extreme right, and with the 2d, 6th corps that the struggle has been kept up with more or less severity up to noon to-day. Our troops were advanced to within a very close distance of their earthworks, when a murderous artillery fire was opened upon us, occasioning a considerable loss, but our own guns were soon got into position, and under cover of their fire we charged and took their first line of rifle pits, capturing a considerable number of prisoners and several of their guns.

At this present writing there is a cessation of firing along the line, and the indications are that there will be no more fighting before evening or to-morrow. It is estimated that the rebel loss is considerably greater than ours, notwithstanding the momentary advantage of their artillery range upon us. The Vermont heavy artillery just arrived, having been participating in this fight, and is highly complimented. It is stated that the decisive battle is not unlikely to be fought right here, and that within a few days at the farthest. A man who left Grant's Headquarters about 9 o'clock a. m. on the 18th, says that about daylight a brisk fire opened all along the line, and that by seven when the rode away an engagement seemed to be progressing with both artillery and infantry.

NEW YORK, May 19—A special to the *Evening Telegraph*, dated Washington, 19th, contains the following:

It is reported that advices from the Army of the Potomac, up to nine o'clock a. m., has been received, and show that the 2nd Corps advanced successfully, turning the enemy's left flank, capturing fifteen guns and many prisoners. It is rumored that Lee is falling back slowly, and has been forced to evacuate his works. If this be true, his total overthrow will soon be consummated.

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The latest advices that the reinforcements have been assigned to the different divisions, and all the troops seemed anxious for the coming great struggle.

Nothing has been known of the reported junction of Breckinridge's forces with Lee, neither is the report believed.

A subscription paper is in circulation to raise a fund for a reward for the detection of the perpetrator of the bogus proclamation.

From Cairo and Below.

MEXICAN NEWS BY WAY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Memphis Markets.

CAIRO, May 17.

The latest New Orleans papers have the following interesting Mexican news:

The Bulletin Official reproduces from the Estafel, of the 9th ult: General Alvarez has taken orders for the fortification of the heights of Peregrino. In every town the loyal people have risen in arms, declaring that the supposed French ships in Acapulco are American ships, come to raise the blockade. Letters from Lula state that Colonel Viga, Liberal Governor of San Luis Potosi, has come with that city's troops. After routing the traitors, under Calentine, he occupied with enthusiastic domonstrations the city of Rio.

The *Verdela*, of April 19, published at Saltillo, Mexico, notices with satisfaction that among the troops recently returned from Monterey, a number of American citizens volunteered for the defence of Mexican independence.

By the steamer Cresent at New Orleans, we have dates from Brownsville and Matamoras of the 15th and Monday of the 16th. The Cresent brings as passengers, General Herron, Benton, Hamilton, and a large number of other American and Mexican officers. Gen. Glocuri is also a passenger.

General Vliduari, in company with a number of his officers, fled from Monterey to Londo, and from there to Victoria, Texas, where he is reported to have joined fortunes with the Southern Confederacy.

Vliduari's Secretary, Don Emanuel Goricia Regon, arrived at Brownsville on the 26th ult., and was immediately arrested by General Herron and turned over to the Mexican authorities at Matamoras, for the crime of treason that he had been giving aid and comfort to enemies, and that he might not be permitted again to cross the river. He was delivered to Mexican authorities on the morning of the 27th, and at two o'clock in the afternoon he was taken out and shot as a traitor to Mexico and the United States. The Mexican minister of finance was in Matamoras making arrangements for the support of the Juarez Government.

It is said that Gen. Urago fought a force of 3,000 French at Alteguya. The French are reported to be organizing an expedition at San Luis for the invasion of our frontier.

Brigadier General H. Price, in command of the District of Columbia, yesterday issued his orders number twenty-eight, appointing Capt. Geo. S. Russell, U. S. V., and Lieut. A. E. Bilger, U. S. V., as Assistant Aid-de-camps on his personal staff.

CAIRO, May 19.

The steamer Runyan, from Duval's Bluff, arrived this evening, and reports all quiet along the river, which was overflowing its banks.

Memphis dates of yesterday evening contain no news. Cotton quiet, and all readily taken at unchanged rates. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 245 bales; shipments, 578 bales. The steamer Decatur passed up for St. Louis with 66 bales.

The Kanawha Expedition.

GENERAL AVERELL'S RAID.

He Uses Up the Rebel Cavalry and Destroys the Railroad.

GAULEY BRIDGE, May 18.

Additional information throws some light on the part taken by the cavalry proper, under the command of Gen. Averell, in the expedition to Newbern. This column went to the right of the main body under the immediate command of Gen. Crook. Averell marched by Wilkinson, one of the salt works, in Tazewell County, on the 7th, where he encountered a force of the enemy driving them on to the main body near the Salt works. This force was under the command of Generals Samuel Jones and John Morgan and numbered five thousand. Fifty prisoners were captured by Averell's men, and Morgan's private secretary. Our loss is but one man. On the 10th, General Averell reached a point within four miles of Wytheville, where he encountered the enemy, four thousand strong, under Gen. Sam. Jones. We fought them for four hours, driving them and killing and wounding many, and capturing some prisoners. Under cover of darkness, the enemy retreated. Our loss was one hundred and twenty killed and wounded; none missing.—Near Black sburg, General Averell commenced destroying the railroad, which was most effectually done to a point four miles east of Christiansburg. At the latter place a small force of the enemy hastily left, leaving two 3-inch guns, which fell into our hands. General Averell has fully accomplished the work assigned him by General Crook. The entire expedition has been a brilliant success in all its parts, giving additional lustre to the high reputation of General Crook. I am expecting full details of the part taken by the main body hourly.

TAX ON WHISKY.

Sanitary Supplies.

GENERAL WADSWORTH'S BODY,

WASHINGTON, May 19.

It is stated in Congressional circles that the Senate Finance Committee will report in favor of increasing the tax upon whisky, as reported by the House.

The *Chronicle* announces that there is no scarcity of Sanitary supplies at this point.

The remains of General Wadsworth left in a special car at half past 7 o'clock this morning for New York, accompanied by the Congressional Committee, and other distinguished persons.

From Gen. Butler's Column.

A SANGUINARY BATTLE.

THE REBELS REPULSED

General Sheridan at Work Again.

General Kautz on an Expedition.

The Attack on Fort Darling.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1864.

The *Herald's* correspondent with Genl. Butler gives a detailed account of Gen'l Beauregard's concentrated attack on our forces at Palmer's Creek, on the 16th. The entire length of the rebel lines opened with artillery, and shells poured into our position in showers. A dense fog enveloped the country at the time, and both forces were wrapped in a misty veil. This was the condition of affairs, when the rebels, massing their troops, took our right, under General Heckman, enveloped its flank, and took it in reverse. The first blow was dealt with terrific force. General Heckman's brigade, in the 18th Corps, holding the right, was doubled up and forced back on the next brigade, which was also thrown into some confusion.

Our men did not observe the rebels until they had surrounded the passing column between Heckman's right and the river, and had attacked them in the front, middle and rear. Crushed between the columns, it for a time created some confusion. Heckman made a gallant fight as long as he could, but the enemy came upon him so suddenly, and with such overwhelming numbers, that a successful resistance was quite impossible.

In the darkness and confusion some of the brigade was captured. After this operation, having forced back our right, a heavy attack was made on the entire line of the Eighteenth Corps, with a feint along the Tenth Corps' line, and the entire right was forced back the same distance.

After seven hours of most severe and sanguinary struggles the battle raged with unexampled fury until nearly twelve o'clock, the rebels throwing a heavy mass upon our line, and finally forcing it back nearly a quarter of a mile.

Our men fought stubbornly, with few exceptions, and resisted every step, and repeatedly checked the advance with terrible slaughter, but not without some loss on our side.

The enemy numbered not less than 15,000, and pushed into a murderous fire with a recklessness and steadiness rarely seen in an attack. On our right we lost, it is said, some light pieces, how many it is impossible to ascertain, probably four covers the loss of light artillery, capturing fifteen guns and many prisoners. It is rumored that Lee is falling back slowly, and has been forced to evacuate his works. If this be true, his total overthrow will soon be consummated.

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FROM NEWBERNE.

The Albermarle Seriously Damaged.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Advices from Newberne state that the Rebels are enforcing conscription in Beaufort, Hyde, Washington and Tyrrell counties. There is a rebel flotilla of 13 barges, armed with a howitzer and 25 men each on Chowan River. The results of rebel raids toward Newberne are the capture of our fortifications at Evans' Mill, the garrison escaping; the capture of the stockade at Chawbang with its garrison of 50 men, and some injury to the Railroad between Newberne and Moorehead City.

The rebels were repulsed by our batteries and gunboats at Newberne, and retreated on the 6th. The Albermarle was badly injured in the engagement at the mouth of Roanoke on the 5th, and was so badly injured as to be sent up the river for repairs.

The Proclamation Forgery.

NEW YORK, May 19.

Concerning the bogus proclamation arrests, the *Commercial Advertiser* says, on application at Gen. DIX's office this morning our reporter learned that no further orders relative to the matter had been received, but it was expected that the Government would order the restriction to be removed some time to-day.

From General Sherman.

BATTLE OF RESACA.

OPERATIONS BEFORE RESACA.

THREE DAYS' FIGHTING.

The Place Occupied on Monday.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

RESACA, Ga., May 17.

A singular series of operations has just been completed, and the rebel army has retreated from the works around Resaca.

Presuming that you have intelligence of our operations up to the time when the army left Buzzard Roost, I shall speak only of those subsequent to that, and in as brief a manner as possible.

On Thursday, May 12, nearly the whole army was in motion toward Snake Creek Gap, which lies about fifteen miles south of Buzzard Roost, only Howard, with Wood's and Stanley's divisions, being left to threaten the enemy in front of Dalton.

It should be observed, however, that General McPherson, crossing directly over from Villa now, had passed through Snake Creek Gap as early as Monday the 9th of May. By the morning of Friday, May 13th, the bulk of our forces were assembled in Sugar Valley near the eastern mouth of the Gap, our cavalry covering the operations of the infantry, Gen. Kilpatrick was wounded while attending to this work. During the 13th the army was occupied in deploying from the Gap and getting in position. Heavy skirmishing took place during the day. Gen. Harrow's Division of Gen. Logan's Corps met with considerable loss. By night the enemy's position was fully discovered. Resaca is situated in the Great Bend of Ostonula River, with the convex portion of the bend toward the east. Across the neck of the peninsula thus formed extend continuous lines of rebel works, with strong field fortifications, especially about town. Both their flanks rested on the river, and the line of retreat was completely protected by these fortifications. By the night of Friday our army was in position around the rebel works, except Howard's Division, and Wood's and Stanley's, which had occupied Dalton the day before, and were sweeping down the line of the Altoona and Western Railroad to form a junction with the rest of the army.

On Saturday, the 14th, skirmishing began early in the morning, and continued incessantly throughout the day all along the line. About 2 o'clock it was especially severe upon the left of the 12th corps, many of our men being pick ed off by the rebel sharp shooters. About noon Howard effected a junction with the rest of the army, and our whole force was then in line, Hooker's corps forming the extreme left, Schofield's command the right, and Newt Palmer's next, Logan's next, Wood with two divisions of the 4th corps being in the extreme right. Such disposition and changes were afterwards made as the movements of the enemy, or precaution of our own plans required, but generally the line remained as I have indicated.

On Saturday, the 14th, no serious attempt was made to break the center of the rebel lines, or at least to recapture his outer works. Gen. Geary's division, which held the right of the Corps' line, advanced, carrying everything before it, formed in a beautiful manner and moved steadily, Barton's brigade on the right, Turner's division advancing as on parade, not firing a single shot.

Waiting until they had reached a good distance for effective range, the brigade poured their fire into the rebel ranks, which for a time melted away; and, thinned and broken, the line, after vainly endeavoring to advance against the storm of bullets, flew with terrible loss to the woods in front of it. Our guns were continuous, and as heavy as a brigade of musketry could well be, and such as nothing could stand before.

The rebels were scattered like chaff, and broke for the woods in disorganized masses. Under their friendly cover, and after great exertion, the colonels succeeded in impossibilities, again the brigade advanced in splendid style against our line. Again did they receive its terrible fire, and their ranks wavered on until a fourth of them laid killed or wounded on the field, when they broke and rushed quickly to the cover of the woods.

Our boys gave three hearty cheers and sent a volley, after them, which told on them. After being twice bloodily repulsed at this point, they moved further to our left and hurled column upon Gen. Cobb's brigade, of Gen. Geary's division. They came in the same steady and confident manner, but were received by a more than deadly fire. Here than they were treated to by Turner. They broke and ran for the woods, accelerated in their flight by the music of bullets about them. They were determined to break our line at any cost and force it from its position cost what it would. They again formed, and strengthened by re-inforcements, charged again, and after ten minutes fire, were disastrously repulsed and driven back at all points.

That ended any serious effort on their part to take by storm the line of works, which they have lost more prisoners than the rebels, but their loss in killed and wounded doubly exceeds ours, as our men were protected by entrenchments. Several of Longstreet's men were captured, who said his whole force was co-operating with Beauregard.

FROM NEWBERNE.

The Albermarle Seriously Damaged.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Advices from Newberne state that the Rebels are enforcing conscription in Beaufort, Hyde, Washington and Tyrrell counties. There is a rebel flotilla of 13 barges, armed with a howitzer and 25 men each on Chowan River. The results of rebel raids toward Newberne are the capture of our fortifications at Evans' Mill, the garrison escaping; the capture of the stockade at Chawbang with its garrison of 50 men, and some injury to the Railroad between Newberne and Moorehead City.

The rebels were repulsed by our batteries and gunboats at Newberne, and retreated on the 6th. The Albermarle was badly injured in the engagement at the mouth of Roanoke on the 5th, and was so badly injured as to be sent up the river for repairs.

The Proclamation Forgery.

NEW YORK, May 19.

Concerning the bogus proclamation arrests, the *Commercial Advertiser* says, on application at Gen. DIX's office this morning our reporter learned that no further orders relative to the matter had been received, but it was expected that the Government would order the restriction to be removed some time to-day.

Gen. Lockwood to the Front.

BALTIMORE, May 19.

Gen. Lockwood, who had command of the fortifications in and around Baltimore, has been ordered to active duty in the army of the Potomac.

FROM THE FRONT.

Grant's Advantages of Position.

OUR ARMY HEAVILY REINFORCED.

Difficulties of an Advance---Prospect of Another Great Battle.

[Special Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

FREDERICKSBURG, May 16.

The situation at the front is not materially changed. Beyond an occasional artillery duel, operations have been entirely suspended. The advantages of position are now, in a great degree, with General Grant, who can, at any time he may choose, flank the army of Lee.

REINFORCEMENTS.

Some of the reinforcements have already been placed in position; and the strength thus added to our veteran columns must largely augment the momentum of our next assault on the enemy. Additional reinforcements are coming in: five regiments left Belle Plain yesterday, and will by to-morrow night, if not before, reach the front. I learn from a gentleman who had it direct from Secretary Stanton, that four thousand men had been dispatched from Washington daily for the last week. It is known also that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been ordered to prepare for the transportation of heavy bodies of troops from the west during the coming fortnight, and that regiments from that quarter have begun to arrive in Baltimore. You need not be surprised to learn that Gen. Pope's entire force has been transfered from the Northwest to Virginia. The cavalry arm of the service will shortly be strengthened by the arrival of some fifteen hundred men from the Middle department, and possibly by other additions from sources as needless to mention. The cavalry corps has not been as strong and compact as has been generally supposed, the government having been unable to obtain horses sufficient to mount the men enlisted for that branch of the service. As a consequence, some of them have acted as infantry; and besides the mounted force has necessarily been dispersed for scouting duty and the patrol of the Rapidan, reducing the corps actually in the field several thousands below the maximum estimate of our active cavalry force.

Our supply trains are guarded for the most part by negro troops, who, to some extent also, are employed in scouting service, for which they are peculiarly adapted. A majority of our teamsters are also negroes.

DIFFICULTIES OF GEN. GRANT—VIRGINIA MUD.

Active operations at the front are greatly obstructed by the horrible condition of the roads. For several days past the advance with heavy thunder-storms of rain has fallen in torrents, and the roads have been almost impassable. As a consequence, our artillery has been unable to move, except by moving to the front; batteries have stuck hours in the mud; sometimes the passage of an artillery train over the road from this point to Fredericksburg, Virginia has set up the route as to make the transportation of additional guns utterly impossible. Some of the officers of Grant's army form no opinion at all, from anything they see here, of the nature and condition of these Virginia roads after an hour's brisk rain. An entire day is consumed in the passage of a train from Belle Plain to Fredericksburg, a distance of only nine miles, and a team often occupies twenty-four hours in going from this point to the front, a distance of eleven miles. A smart pedestrian cannot walk from Belle Plain to General Grant's headquarters in less than fifteen hours, and frequently ten or more hours in making the distances.

MORE DESPERATE FIGHTING IN PROSPECT.

The country where Grant is now operating is more open than the Wilderness, but just now it is far inferior in no respect to the roads principally traveled by the rebels. It is the intention of our generals to move against the enemy on Saturday, or, at least, yesterday morning, with the troops now temporarily postponed from the causes I have named. Meanwhile, however, our wearied troops are recuperating, their losses are arriving, and there is every reason to hope that the next encounter may be decisive; that the fighting will be desperate there can be no doubt. Lee will now doubtless fight with all the force in the interest possibility of holding it. He knows the ground perfectly, has strong defences, and besides, has been reinforced by fresh troops, though not by such numbers as to make good his losses. Prisoners say that their army will fight desperately, but will no great hope of success they will fight because there is nothing else they can do. To retire is only to fall back upon a worsted and impoverished country; even the occupation of Richmond would not be an improvement upon their present condition, since their supplies are more than drawn from a region now occupied, and a siege would inevitably result in their surrender or annihilation.

GEN. GRANT'S PLANS.

General Grant will not budge an inch from his present position from any causes now in operation. He means—God helping him—to remain on the very spot the solemn question he has for two weeks debated with such desperate bravery and magnificent skill. His army to-day is nearly or quite as strong as when he crossed the Rapidan; it is full of hope and confidence: two weeks of active campaigning have produced homogeneity of purpose and action, and though there may be terrible encounters in the future, I cannot but consider equal to what has gone before, the plan upon which General Grant has so far proceeded will be successful. It will never be turned from. The troops seem to be strengthened and encouraged, rather than disheartened, by the palpable hardships still before them; they say that any general but Grant would have retreated after the first engagement; and the fact that he did not and does not assures them that whatever conquests may be before them, victory must at last be achieved.

FROM NATCHEZ.

NATCHEZ, May 12—*via* Cairo, May 18.

There have been rebel reports of the capture of Port Hudson, and the non-arrival of boats from New Orleans since Monday, tended to strengthen the probability, but the arrival of the Gray Eagle, from Red River, on Tuesday, put the matter at rest. The detentions were caused on the lower river. It is known that Kirby Smith has collected all the 15,000 men in Mobile lately, to operate on the river. The steamer Cuba, which started to go up Red River was turned back at Black River, arrived this morning. The river is now above the nine guns at Shaggy Point. No boats have come below several days. The gunboats below and land forces are expected to capture it and reopen the river. Red River is reported rising a little.

IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

Seizure of the Chincha Islands by the Spanish---The Flag of Castile Raised Over the Island.

On the morning of the 14th of April two Spanish frigates and a gunboat made their appearance in the bay of Callao under full head of steam, and it was soon ascertained that their intentions were hostile to the place.

The day previous they had taken possession of the Chincha Islanns, hoisted the Spanish flag, and captured the Peruvian transport Iquique, with her officers. Thence they proceeded to Callao for the purpose of surprising the Peruvian squadron in that port; but this was fortunately frustrated, as the fleet had time to get up steam and move under the protection of the guns of the castle before the foreign merchant vessels could be moved out of the way of the operations of the Spaniards.

The Spanish squadron left Callao on the evening of the 16th, probably for the Chincha Islands The Peruvian steamer Tumbes left Callao the following day, to watch the movements of the Spaniards. The whole affair is evidently a plot concocted by the Spanish government, and probably with the acquiescence, or at least, cognizance of the French. Complications between the two governments first ensued upon the arrival of Mr. Pinzon, who was accredited as a Special Commissioner. The Peruvian government declined to acknowledge the title, and he left the country.

After the seizure of the Chinchas the President of Peru, Juan Antonio Pezet, issued a proclamation to the people informing them of outrage perpetrated by the Spaniards, and which, he says, was committed without any previous declaration of war, or without any legal motive which would authorize it.

The Spanish squadron remained at the Chinchas on the 28th of April, and the Admiral, Luis R. Pinzen, had addressed a note to the Peruvian government,

L NOTICES.

ow Photograph Establ-
ms and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Penn street.) Reception Rooms and ...floor. Operating Department un... Mr. Borah, well known as one of ... Photographers in the country, ... skillful and experienced assist... ...ot every style and size, from the ... life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water ...ful attention given to copying old Daguer... Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph ...ed.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular cards de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864.

dollars. This brings the ... to over fifty millions. Three-quarters loan yet remain to be negotiated, and f disposition which is manifested on the individuals who are organizing insti under the National Banking Law, as we the part of savings banks and insuran trust companies, to secure the bonds, it probable that the balance of the loan taken before the end of the summer mon —The change in the currency basis as s says the *Journal*, is apparently working s ly. Banks and bankers were well prepa the movement, and every one now see folly it would have been to postpone it the first of July. Money is at present close, but as soon as matters and things reconciled to the change in current fun shall doubtless have an easy market, as quantity of Treasury notes and National notes, which have been held in reserv long time, in anticipation of the mov just made, will be out upon the market.

—A querist asks explanations in reg *Registered* United States Bonds.

They are certificates showing that A. B. owner of so much of the Government The certificates are not transferable, exc execution of a power of attorney on the Hence, if these certificates are lost or b the owner has as direct a remedy as in th of a check or draft that is made to orde not endorsed.

The interest on registered bonds is pa at the sub-Treasuries, by signing a rece the money, by the owner in person, or attorney.

In selling registered bonds, all that is sary is for the party whose name is in th to execute the power on the back for a n or a Government sub-Treasurer.

The purchaser of a registered bond must the certificate to the Register of the Tre in Washington, to have a new certificate i in his or her name, otherwise the int when it comes due will be found to the former owner.

Registered bonds are decidedly safer to than coupon bonds that are passed from to hand like bank notes.

Registered bonds are like checks and made to order.

Coupon bonds are like currency notes.

—The following is a comparative state of the condition of the banks of New York

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Loans	$92 881,246	191,179,921	Inc...$
Specie	23,682,020	22,658,155	Dec...
Circulation	29,701,852	29,701,852	
Deposits	168,561 197	154,426,682	Inc...5,

—The following comparative statements the average condition of the leading ite the Philadelphia banks for the past two vious weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Capital	$12,964,172	$12,858,859	Inc.
Loans	40,985,920	40,624,497	Inc.

The Militia.

To put down the Rebellion by fighting the war to the end—the speediest end—the Government, it is understood, has resolved to omit nothing that it can do. More men will be needed: how to get them, or in what way to summon them to the field, is the question. We have already expressed the belief that the calling out of the militia of the North, *en masse*, will prove to be the best, because it will be the surest, shortest and cheapest way to do the work. The New York *Tribune*, we perceive, takes the same view, and refers to the fact that so far back as the beginning of March, General DIX, in an elaborate letter to General HALLECK, recommended the calling out of the militia. But no heed was paid to the recommendation, and it is doubtful whether it ever met any eye but his own, before finding a lodgment, with other documents, in his private files. The *Tribune* well observes that "we ought not to shut our eyes to the prospect that a powerful army, numbering not less than 150,000 or 200,000 men, made up of the shattered fragments of all the forces now operating between the Rappahannock and the Mississippi, every one of whose officers will be nerved to desperation by the prospect of defeat, will here be brought together."

The President, by the act of July, 1862, is fully empowered to call out the militia of the States for a period not exceeding nine months, and he is authorized, in the absence of the proper State legislation, to make all necessary rules and regulations for the enrollment of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and for otherwise putting the act into execution.

We are persuaded that the President has but to make the call to get the men. The militia, we believe, will respond readily, whereas the draft is every where, and always will be, distasteful and insufficient to the emergency. There would be a moral power in the mere call of the militia, and the swarming toward the front of one hundred thousand men—the Grand Reserve of the Nation. The President has but to say the word, and this will be realized.

What are one hundred or two hundred days, compared with what is at stake? "We hope," says the *Tribune*, "within a day or two to spread before our readers the proclamation of President LINCOLN, calling out the Militia of the Northern and Eastern States, to the number of one hundred thousand men, to serve for one hundred days." We would prefer to see the number fixed at two hundred thousand, or even three hundred thousand, for nothing short of absolute certainty should be thought of now. Whatever is done should be on a scale that will leave not a single doubt among ourselves, or the shadow of a hope to the rebels. We believe the Government may safely trust the people, and advance its views and action to the point where will be fully realised the idea of RICHELIEU—"all means to crush."

Too Easily Discouraged.

While it does not become sensible men to be elated by trifling causes, it is equally unworthy of them to be too easily discouraged. There is resting on all men, more especially those in positions of influence, the duty of cultivating a feeling equal to the crisis. Words can not express the feeling of anxiety throughout the country; and a disposition to look on the dark, and a habit of giving way to a feeling of discouragement at every trifling circumstance or rumor, it is every man's duty to help strengthen and encourage the public mind, prepare it, if need be, for reverses, and to act as becomes the occasion. If there is no other value in this, it will have its influence on the Government, and give character to its action. A feeling of despondency and indecision, once abroad, will communicate itself to the armies and those charged with the tremendous responsibility of directing them and the Government. Let us never complain of short-comings elsewhere, if we act not right The Government needs the support, the counsel, the inspiration of public sentiment, and the manifestation of the universal will. It needs it now, when the crisis is more imminent than ever before, and when every thing, seemingly, depends on the steps to be taken.

We must either go on or stop. Stop, we cannot. Go on, we must. But it is the mode of going on that is so important. Shall it be on at speed any less than will carry us through on time? Shall we incur the hazard of coming short? It rests as much with the people as the Government to decide. Nothing is more certain than that if the people are up to the mark the Government will be. If they are timid, it will not be courageous. How can the armies fight with a rabble of croakers behind them? How can we expect the Government to be strong, energetic and fully up to the mark, if it receive no encouragement and instruction from the people?

At the present moment the only danger is the Government will not be sufficiently decided and advanced,—that the President and his advisers will not fully understand, and fully the capability, but the unanimous willingness to respond to any measure which the public judgment can recognize is going to make a complete finish of the business. No blunder has been so great or so often repeated, as failing to do that which at once convinced the country that what was proposed would prove all that was heeded. We have reached a stage when it is perfectly evident that numbers only can do the business, and that with men enough the end is at hand. There is nothing but this the case. It is simply a question of men, sooner the better. Better too many than ough. Reflection men can come to no nclusion. If the Government has not lear convictions, and if it is not stock- he requisite amount of will, let it turn r to the country. Trust it hear no and and see no doubt in the Na- everybody commence feeling, ting just as he would have the ct.

General Intelligence.

Governor Curtain has returned to Harrisburg to complete the organization of the Militia of Pennsylvania, under the Act of Assembly passed at the last Legislature of the State. When the Governors of the western States offered to put their militia in the field for one hundred days, Governor Curtin placed all the military resources of Pennsylvania in the hands of the President. The offer was declined, for at that time there was no necessity for the sorting to them. But it was well understood there was a cordial understanding between Mr. Lincoln and Governor Curtin that whenever a call was made by the President Pennsylvania would at once respond to it.

An official report of the killed and wounded in the late battles, presents the facts that 4,000 men were killed, about 25,000 wounded, and 5,000 missing—the latter includes straggliers and prisoners. It is also stated, on the same accurate authority, that not more than ten per cent. have been dangerously wounded, and that a large number will be ready for the field within the next two weeks. This statement should go far to soothe the anxiety of thousands who are interested in the present condition of those brave defenders of the flag.

At the meeting of the Pennsylvania Relief Association, in Washington, on Tuesday evening last, committees were appointed to visit hospitals and supply the wants of soldiers. It was stated that of 4,131 men admitted to hospitals there in four days, 1,185 were Pennsylvanians.

A story is told of two men of the 20th Massachusetts, which well illustrates the pluck of our soldiers and their indifference to danger. In the battle of the Wilderness, the 20th were in the thick of the fight, and one color bearer after another was shot down almost as fast as the men could be replaced. But such was the eagerness to keep the flag afloat that at one time two men,—Irishmen,—caught the standard at once, as it was about to fall, and struggled for it. Just then a shot struck the staff cutting it in two and leaving one man with the flag and the other with the broken stick. "I had," said the man with the short end of the staff, "the rebels have decided for us, this time," and went to loading and firing again, as coolly as if nothing had happened.

The statements sent by telegraph of the poor success of the sealing fleet appear to be exaggerated. St. John's papers received per steamer Africa do not seem to have abandoned the hope that the fishery will be an average one. Though very many vessels have been lost, others are daily arriving at different ports with full trips. Northeast winds have prevailed all March and April, sending the ice in.

At a school established for poor children in an English town, the clergyman who was teaching was asking among other things, "Why were Adam and Eve turned out of Paradise?" Up jumped a boy, and with eager countenance answered, "Because they could not pay their rent." On inquiry, it proved that his father and mother had been repeatedly turned out for the same cause, and that the like catastrophe was then impending afresh. Pity was awakened, the case was investigated, and relief was afforded.

The Secretary of War has issued an important order with regard to prisoners, stating that it has been officially reported that Mr. Ould, rebel commissioner of exchange, has declared, without consulting with the authorities of the United States, that all rebel prisoners delivered at City Point up to the 20th of April were exchanged, it is ordered that all Federal prisoners of war and all civilians on parole prior to May 7, 1864, be declared exchanged. The order further states that the rebels still remain indebted to the Union Government thirty-three thousand five hundred and ninety prisoners, for whom no equivalent has been received.

One year ago Major-General Grant won a brilliant victory over Pemberton at Champion Hills, on his march toward Vicksburg. The rebels were driven back across the Big Black, leaving five thousand men killed, wounded and prisoners, and seventy-nine pieces of artillery. The rebel General Lloyd Tilghman was killed in the engagement.

A letter from a friend in Idaho contains this advice: "Idaho is a very good place in which to make money, provided a man is industrious, economical and temperate. It requires one year's residence for one to become initiated into the habits and ways of doing business. I cannot advise any one who is doing well in the States to come here. A person should be here about the first or middle of March to do well, as the mining season then commences. Persons in crossing the plains generally get here late in the fall, when everything is dull, and nothing to do till spring. They are then subjected to heavy expenses, and are very apt to get the blues most awfully, and wish themselves back home. This is undoubtedly a gold mining camp. Gold is here in abundance, but the great drawback is a scarcity of water to work the mines."

The Friends in Philadelphia are interested in the establishment of a college for the education of youth. A charter has been granted the managers by the Legislature, and the Swarthmore College is already a corporate institution. The yearly meeting recommends all the monthly meetings to assist in the enterprise by appointing committees of persons to act in soliciting funds in connection with the Executive Committee in perfecting the project. Accommodations are desired for 300 pupils, and the college will be built near Philadelphia. Subscriptions to the amount of $200,000 have been already taken, and 49,000 shares of certificates have been issued. The whole number of subscribers is 877, of 104 reside within the limits of Bucks quarterly meeting and have taken 170 shares: Buckingham monthly meeting has taken 20 shares; Wrightstown, 20 shares; Makefield, 46 shares; Middletown, 25 shares; Falls, 5 shares; and Quakertown, N. J., 4 shares. The whole amount of money paid to the Receiver up to the date of the report is $34,275, a part of which has been placed at interest. 1,988 shares have been subscribed for.

Resaca, to which so great a share of public attention is now directed, is almost due south from Chattanooga, and distant from it by railroad fifty-six miles. It is situated in Gordon county, Georgia, on the north bank of the Coosawattee river, which flows sothwest, changes its name to the Oostalantee and joins the Etowah at Rome, and the former, after a short run along the Talapoosa, forms the Alabama, and flows into the Gulf at Mobile.

Wendell Phillips states his policy as follows: "Subdue the South as rapidly as possible. The moment territory comes under our flag, reconstruct States thus: Confiscate and divide the lands of the rebels; extend the right of suffrage broadly as possible to whites and blacks; let the Federal Constitution prohibit slavery throughout the Union, and forbid the States to make any distinction among their citizens, on account of color or race."

The Sanitary Commission, which has done and is now doing its utmost as an auxiliary of the Medical Department, makes a standing offer to put one thousand nurses in the field on practical response. The latest raport of the Commission says: "The number of wounded is so large that *even the ample resources of the Commission will not be sufficient to meet the continued demand.*"

The reports from all parts of Illinois show that the quota of 100 days' men will soon be full. Two regiments have been organized at Mattoon and one regiment at Camp Butler. There are now over one thousand men in camp at Butler, in the State.

The Marseilles Journals state that some fears were entertained at the theatre at that place, not long ago, that a Japanese duel was about to take place. A quarrel occurred between two of the persons belonging to the Embassy. They were seen to write something on two small pieces of paper, which were thrown into a hat. Determined that they had drawn lots, their friends succeeded in reconciling them, otherwise the one who drew the paper containing the words "Harakiri" (to cut oneself) would shut himself up in his room and put himself to death.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church commenced its sessions in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening. Although numerically small, the Reformed Presbyterian Church has long occupied a distinguished position as an anti-slavery church, its law which has been enacted at its organization in this country, more than sixty years ago, that *no slaveholder should be admitted to its communion*. A number of its members, who then lived in the southern States, in consequence emancipated their slaves. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Crawford, for many years Principal of the Academical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the most eminent teachers of the country.

The Washington *Republican* gets off the following: "The rebel capital is in a capet-bag, and is in Jeff. Davis' hand, and Jeff. Davis is usually, during active operations, in a special car on a railroad. Wherever Jeff. and the carpet-bag are, there is the capital."

On the arrival at Matanzas on the 17th of April of the American barque Templar, from Tortugas, it was discovered by the master and crew that there were three men concealed in the hold, who gave their names as John Wilson, Charles Mason and James Mack, and who proved to be escaped convicts from the United States. The men were secured in the public jail at Matanzas by the United States Consul there, application for their rendition was made by the United States Vice Consul General at Havana to the superior authority of the Island.

On learning the facts of the case, the Captain General properly acceded to the Consul's request and the convicts were accordingly placed under a proper guard on board the United States Quartermaster's schooner Nonpareil and sent to Key West. This transaction taken in connection with the recent case of Arguelles at New York, shows to slaveholders, whether in the United States or in Cuba, their impending fate.

The Republican Union State Convention of Vermont has made the following nominations for State officers: For Governor, Hon. J. G. Smith; for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. P. Dillingham; for Treasurer, Hon. J. B. Page. Delegates at large to Baltimore were chosen. President Lincoln's renomination was recommended

The Leavenworth *Conservative* has information from different portions of Kansas, which leads it to think that there will generally be a good wheat crop. A gentleman from Doniphan county informs it that Fall-wheat looks much better than it did a few weeks ago. There is a great scarcity of labor. In many sections of the State can daily be seen women at the plow. Many ladies who never thought of working out of doors are busy putting in crops. Those in good circumstances, even feel it their duty to work, while their husbands and brothers are in the army. No pluckier women live than those of Kansas. They deserve a rich return next harvest. It is to be hoped that by that time the war will be over, and their husbands, brothers and sweethearts will return from the wars to enjoy the fruits of their sacrifices and labors.

Personal.

George H. Stuart, Esq., President of the Christian Commission, after addressing large audiences during the past three weeks in the leading cities of the Union, and raising thousands of dollars for the wounded heroes of our army, started on Tuesday for the scene of action, to assist in the great work of ministering to the wounded. He was accompanied by the Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D. D., Bishop of Ohio, and David Stuart, Esq., a prominent and wealthy merchant of Liverpool, England, and elder brother of Mr. George H. Stuart, who has contributed liberally to the Christian Commission, and on many occasions stood up boldly for the Union cause against the sympathizing Secessionists of England.

An English correspondent says that Garibaldi, in a very straightforward way, called on our Consul at London, (Hon. Freeman Morse,) and told him that he would do himself the honor of breakfasting with him on the following morning, when he hoped to meet all who would do him the honor of calling on him. Mr. Morse, of course, was delighted with the privilege thus afforded him. In the course of the conversation that ensued, the correspondent says: "Garibaldi spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of General Grant. He said that he was a brave and efficient officer, and contrasted particularly on his Western campaign, saying that it was the most masterly military feat it had been his province ever to have heard of. He spoke of him as the only man in the right place,' and that he above all others was the man to command the American armies."

The Postmaster General has appointed Thos. Dornan and J. L. Osler to convey mails between the Philadelphia postoffice and the several railroad and steamboat landings, from July 1st, 2,864, to June 30th, 1868, at nine thousand dollars per annum.

Brigadier General Smith, from Chattanooga, and General Milroy, recently commanding in Western Virginia, were in Louisville on Sunday last.

Captain Irvin McDowell, of the Fifteenth Kentucky, was killed in the battle of Saturday, at Resaca. Captain McDowell is a very young man, and at the time he enlisted 'in the Fifteenth Kentucky was but seventeen years of age, and at the time of his death was scarcely twenty.

"Bob," now called Belmont Bob, is the body servant of General McClernand, and at the battle of Belmont it is said of him that when the retreat commenced he started for the boats. Reaching the banks, he dismounted and slid rapidly down, when an officer seeing the action called out, "Stop, you rascal, and bring along the horse." Mostly looking back as he waded to the plank through the mud, the darkey replied, "Cant 'bey; Colonel told me to save the most valuable property, and dis nigger's worf mor'n a horse."

Captain T. Reglan, of the 23d Ohio, has been appointed Military Conductor on the mail train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

J. N. Boucher, a noted secesh citizen, has just been sentenced to one year in Fort Delaware, for aiding Miss Lizzie Murray, in passing into the rebel army. Kent Weems, of Maryland, has received the same sentence, he being a rebel emissary and spy.

Fred. Meyer, Esq., has received his commission as Postmaster of Cincinnati, *vice* J. C. Baum, removed.

Some one thus writes of our gallant Hancock: It was magnificent to see the conduct of Hancock on the field. The amount of labor he performed was herculean in its character. His quickness of perception in divining the significance of movements of the enemy, his remarkable celerity in moving troops to threatened points, his extraordinary caution not to leave a strong position for one equally strong, and the enemy, combined with his intrepid courage and fearless heroism in leading his columns to assault, all beautifully blended with modesty, make the name of Hancock mark him as one of the leading military spirits of the age. I have seen him under varied and trying circumstances, and always found his orders on the battle-field, have witnessed the effect of the inspiration of his presence when the troops were wavering, so that I speak from personal observation, and tell but half the truth when I say that he possesses a remarkable combination of those sterling and peculiar qualities which fit him to be a distinguished military leader. One of the most prominent characteristics is to claim nothing for himself, and to render honor to whom honor is due.

General Willich, one of the most gallant and capable officers in the army, was seriously wounded in the battle of Resaca.

General Custer, who has rendered such signal service, in Sheridan's daring exploit before Richmond, is thus described: "He is a young man—certainly not over twenty-two years of age—but as brave as a veteran of a thousand fights. He stands nearly six feet in his stockings, of fair complexion, with "golden locks" hanging over his shoulders, not dyed such was his custom before he entered on the present campaign; but now he is in fighting trim. He has a sharp blue eye, a very slight impediment in his speech, and dresses somewhat like the ordinary cavalry style—black velvet jacket, with a blue shirt collar turned over the same, his brigadier's star being worked in each corner. He wears a slouch hat with the front rolled up, and a red scarf around his neck. Whenever he orders a charge he always leads in person, and bursts upon the enemy like a very whirlwind, that of any of the Rocky Mountain aborigines."

At the commencement of the rebellion an Illinois Representative called upon Governor Yates to recommend to him Mr. Grant as a fit person for some military position. The Governor had received applications from some men over six feet in height and of muscular frames, and, therefore, curiously eyed the small man, attired in homespun, that stood before him as an applicant. He then asked his grounds for making the application. "I was educated at West Point," said Grant, "at the country's expense. I served in Mexico, and when I went out to Oregon, I thought I had returned to the country an equivalent for my education; so I resigned. The country is now in trouble, and I feel it my duty to offer my need." Gov. Yates had no appointment for him, and he, therefore left. Some short time after this, however, the Governor became much distressed in regard to the raising of the quota of the State. He had plenty of offers for officers' positions, but he personally did not know the number of regimental organizations—how many privates composed a company, or how many subordinate officers there should be in a regiment. In his distress he asked the Representative if the plain, little man, for whom he had been introduced, if he knew any thing of these matters. The Representative replied by bringing Grant into the Governor's presence. "Can you understand the organization of troops?" inquired the Governor. The reply was in the affirmative. "Will you accept a desk in my office?" was the surprised query. "I beaten everywhere; if he wins here, he wins everything. The war and the Confederacy might continue, but Richmond is lost the present Confederate organization will not probably survive. Heaven and earth now call on the Government to bring up *all* the troops at its command.

The Future of Pennsylvania.

It is estimated that the entire population of England and Wales in the early part of the seventeenth century, did not exceed two millions of souls. When we call to mind the present large population of these countries, and reflect that the increase has been accomplished within the period covered by the settlement and progress of the United States, we are led to look into the future and calculate the probable growth of these American States. The present population of Pennsylvania far exceeds that of all England during the seventeenth century. England proper, excluding Wales, has an area of 50,37 square miles, about equal to Iowa in extent. Pennsylvania has an area of 46,000 square miles, which is somewhat less than Indiana. Considering the vast resources of Pennsylvania, however, it affords a better means of comparison with England than any other of the American States.

We might say that if England started two centuries ago with only two millions of inhabitants, and has been engaged in carrying on gigantic wars almost ever since, yet has reached her present stage of development, Pennsylvania, starting now with a larger population, and means of development, would in the same time reach at least the same degree of advancement as England.

But it is too long for American patience to look forward to, and the question is, can this development be attained in a shorter time? Our impression is that it will attained. Industrious exertion and the requisite display of enterprise and use of capital by her citizens. The railroad must become an essentially Pennsylvania institution, by traversing the Commonwealth in all its parts thoroughly, reaching every important region and satisfying the wants of all classes. Every leading town must have its line, and the railroad must take the place of common roads.

This will render available every coal mine and furnish the bank. It will stimulate the operations of every saw-mill, grist-mill, factory, furnace, foundry and other industrial establishment. It will bring into market millions of acres of unimproved land, and cause them to be improved. It will double the growth of every town and village in the Commonwealth, and create an immensely increased home market for all our own productions. Strangely as it may sound to some persons, we are on the high road to this great desideratum, for railways are multiplying in every section of the Commonwealth to an unprecedented extent. To say that we have reached the limit of our growth in this direction would be ridiculous, when we see the number of railroads constantly on the increase.

The coal-mining interest of Pennsylvania, great as it is, would be far greater were railroad facilities carried to every coal field, and adequate means provided for carrying the black diamonds to market. It cannot be too often repeated that railroads are destined to be the grand agents of progress in Pennsylvania. We cannot have too many of them, nor can they be built too fast. Many regions are still languishing for want of them. They are essential to the prosperity of manufactures, to which our Commonwealth has so long been devoting her unremitting attention.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

The Ladies' Retrenchment Movement.

The ladies of Chicago are seconding the movement in favor of retrenchment, economy and patriotic devotion to the interests of the country. A meeting has been called for Saturday next, "for the purpose of taking steps to discourage the consumption of imported goods," by adopting a pledge to cease purchasing those articles during the war. The meeting is called by many leading ladies of Chicago, and the movement is expected to have very general concurrence. When shall we have a similar movement in Pittsburgh?

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED AUTHOR.—Nathaniel Hawthorne, the distinguished author, died in Boston on Wednesday.

The Atlantic Telegraph stock is said to have been all taken.

Late from Richmond.

Great Excitement in the Rebel Capital.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, May 12.]

At an early hour yesterday morning the reserve forces of militia were called out—only by a repetition of the unearthly clangor of bells, but by the more quiet method of printed notices. The difference in the effect of this mode of assembling the people was manifest in the calmer and less bustling, but equally prompt manner in which it was responded to. The idea of alarm is so inseparably associated with the din of fire bells, that whenever they sound they invariably produce unnecessary and painful agitation among those whose peace should be more particularly consulted. It was known in the city on Tuesday night that the raiding party of the enemy which had visited Beaver Dam, on the Central Railroad, had boasted of getting to Richmond before morning, and as they were also known to be advancing in this direction, preparations were made accordingly. The reserve troops for local defense were called out yesterday morning to co-operate in effecting their discomfiture, if their assistance should prove necessary.

THE DEFENCE OF RICHMOND.

Notwithstanding the skill and energy displayed by the authorities in the defence of Richmond there is an additional means of defence that may be added with great effect. We mean the barricade of all the streets leading out of the city, and loopholing the houses near the barricades for their protection and defence. The tobacco now stored in Richmond, together with strong mattresses, across the front of each f-ont, will afford such protection against cavalry as may laugh their efforts to scorn. The enemy adopted this mode of defence for Baltimore, and they apprehended that the citizens of General Stuart would dash into that city; and we are assured by officers who saw these defences that they are most efficient against cavalry.

Richmond is to be defended to the very last; her people are ready and willing to answer any calls for service; but every means of defence should be used. The labor and material are here that may be required to effectually barricade every outlet. It is unknown how many troops are around the city, or at what part they may attempt to enter. Their cavalry, yesterday defeated by Stuart, may to-day rally, and reinforced turn the tide of victory, and send to gallop into the city and through it to their army at Burmuda hundred. Barricaded streets will check their progress even should they force any post of the outer defences. The precaution now suggested may never be required, but the terrible disaster it may prevent surely should commend it to the attention of the military authorities of the city defences. It becomes the authorities to adopt every means in their power. The defenses of Richmond must, if necessary, equal that of Derry of Saragossa.

Gen. Jeb Stuart Buried in Richmond.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, May 14.]

FUNERAL OF MAJOR GENERAL STUART.

The funeral of this much lamented and brave General took place yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, from St. James' church, corner of Marshall and Fifth streets.

At the appointed hour the cortege appeared in front of the church, and the metallic coffin containing the remains of the noble soldier whose now silent voice had so often startled the enemy with his stirring battle cry, was carried down the centre aisle and placed before the altar. Wreaths and a cross of evergreen, interwoven with delicate lillies of the valley, laurel and other flowers of purest white, decked the coffin.

The pall bearers were General Bragg, Major General McCown, General Chilton, Brigadier General Lawton, Commodore Forrest, Capt. Lee, of the navy, and General George W. Randolph, formerly secretary of War.

The scene was sad and impressive. President Davis sat near the front, with a look of grief upon his features; while the officers and soldiers were gathered around, while on either side were the Senators and Representatives of the Confederate Congress. Scattered through the church were many generals and other officers of less rank—among the former, Gen. Ransom, commanding the Department of Richmond. Ranged across the transept of the scene, but the brave Fitz Lee and other warworn men, whom the dead Stuart had so often led where the red battle was fiercest, and who living or dead, would have followed his way in the fight, doubtless striking with a double courage as they thought of their fallen general.

The short service was read by Rev. Dr. Peterkin, a funeral anthem sung, and the remains were carried out and placed in the hearse, which proceeded to Hollywood Cemetery, followed by a long train of carriages.

No military escort accompanied the procession, but the hero was laid in his last resting place on the hill side, while the earth trembled with the roar and the noise of the deadly strife of armies—the one bent upon desecrating and devastating his native land, and the other, proudly and defiantly standing in the path, and the blessings of Heaven resting upon their cause, to fight in better cheer for the memory of such as Stonewall Jackson and J. E. B. Stuart.

Gen. Pemberton a Volunteer Lieutenant Colonel.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, May 14.]

On Thursday General Pemberton resigned his commission as Lieutenant General in the C. S., and sought active service as Lieutenant Colonel of artillery. General Pemberton was assigned to the command of the artillery defending the approaches to the north of the city. General Pemberton has been much censured for the unfortunate result of the siege of Vicksburg, where he was commander-in-chief. This result he could not help, and he has acted a noble part in announcing at once his determination to resign. He was the victim of circumstances, and has only followed the example of Lee, Johnston and Beauregard, who have all resigned their commands in the field, and sought active service as Lieutenants. Gen. Pemberton has been present at the interview with their brother clergymen, and desired them to consider themselves included in his reply to the address.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard at the present time is said to present a scene of great activity. A great number of workmen are employed, and the work upon the different vessels is being pushed forward rapidly. The frigate Nesnamony, now building in one of the ship-houses, is expected to be launched in about thirty days. Her planking is nearly completed, and her deck will at once be put on. The machinery is being made in New York, and she will be towed there to receive it. This frigate is intended for special service, as she will be of great speed, and carry heavy guns. The keel of the three-turreted monitor to be built at the Navy Yard, has not yet been laid, but the timber is already lying in obtaining timber of a particular kind. The monitor will be nearly one hundred feet longer than the Tonawanda, recently put into the water, and the result of beam. The iron armor which is being made will consist of two plates, of three inches thick each, to be fastened on an an immense frame of white oak, in which there will be streaks of iron eight inches thick.

GEN. BUTLER is reported to have received a Richmond paper dated the 16th, which acknowledges that Gen. Lee met with a defeat on Thursday, and states that the slaughter was terrific. No mention is made of the attack that Jeff Davis has received dispatches from Lee which have been kept secret.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says the enemy have concentrated 150,000 men against us here, he is beaten everywhere; if he wins here, he wins everything. The war and the Confederacy might continue, but Richmond is lost the present Confederate organization will not probably survive. Heaven and earth now call on the Government to bring up *all* the troops at its command.

The Bogus Proclamation in New York.

The publication of the bogus proclamation produced a profound sensation in New York, where the mass of the people, according to the *Evening Post*, accepted it as genuine. If this is the fact, the "great mass" came nearer being natural fools than we supposed. "The feeling of astonishment," says that journal, "was succeeded by the feeling of discontent. The working population began to exclaim: 'What! a new levy, when we are told every day that our Generals are driving the enemy before them—an army of so enormous a number to be filled up in four weeks, or else a peremptory draft to take us from our families?' They already began to assemble in groups at the corners of the streets, and to talk the matter over in great excitement. One thing was manifest. If this was genuine, there might have been serious disturbances in the city before night—though the means of suppressing them would have been more amply and more easily wielded, than in the famous July riot.

It appeared however, on inquiring at all the telegraphic offices that the proclamation had never come over the wires from Washington. Two of the newspapers which had given it circulation placed on their bulletins an admission that it was a forgery. It became clear that it had been manufactured in this city, and was palmed upon the press with a mischievous intent. It is very singular that it should have only appeared in what are familiarly known as the copperhead journals.

What could have been the precise mischief aimed at? Was it to kindle another riot? A steamer went out to-day at noon from this port to England; was the design to send out this forged paper and make its confession of weakness and despair a means of giving a lift to the rebel loan in the English market? Was the object to raise the price of gold and to swell the price of stocks? The price of gold immediately rose; stocks went up two per cent., and the operators in Wall street were busy. In an hour's time it became known to the frequenters of the street that the proclamation was a cheat, and the price of gold and of stocks dropped down to the old rate.

We hear of strange accounts, in the meantime, of the persistency of some of those who were concerned in publishing the forged document as genuine. The *Journal of Commerce* for a long time refused to post on Change the declaration that the proclamation was a forgery. Some of our merchants, on applying at the office of that print, were told that it came from Washington through the usual channel, the telegraph of the Associated Press, which on inquiry they learned was not the case The *World* immediately placed on its bulletin the announcement that the paper was a forgery, but the *World* is unfavorably remembered as having published the false dispatch, which caused the panic, and the false defeat and destruction of the Federal troops under Burnside—a gross stock jobbing fraud. Meantime, the proclamation goes from the North into England in the steamer which has already sailed. It will be read there by many who will never see the contradiction of its genuineness, which we have taken care shall go out with it. They have lying bulletins there as well as here, and the object of giving a momentary increase of value to the worthless rebel loan will doubtless be in a measure accomplished.

The *World* and *Journal of Commerce* have been suppressed, and all hands sent to Fort Lafayette.

The tercentenary convention of the German Reformed Church, meets in Reading, on the 21st instant. The object of it is to close, with appropriate services, the jubilee this branch of the church has kept up the past year, to commemorate the adoption of its symbol of faith, the Heidelberg Catechism, on the 19th January, 1563. On Monday evening, the Rev. H. Harbaugh, D. D., will be installed as Professor of Didactic and Practical Theology, in the Theological Seminary, at Mercersburg, Pa., by a committee appointed for this purpose. The services will be in the English language.

The Methodist General Conference and President Lincoln.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

Address of the Conference and the President's Reply.

The following named ministers of the M. E. Church, a deputation from the General Conference in session at Philadelphia, waited upon the President Wednesday morning and presented to him the subjoined address:

Rev. Bishop Ames, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church. Rev. Joseph Cummings, D. D. Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D. Rev. Granville Moody.

To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session in the city of Philadelphia, representing nearly seven thousand ministers and nearly a million of members, mindful of their duty as Christian citizens, takes the earliest opportunity to express to you the assurance of the loyalty of the Church, her earnest devotion to the interests of the country, and her sympathy with you in the great responsibilities of your high position in this trying hour.

With exultation we point to the record of our Church as having never been tarnished by disloyalty. She was the first of the churches to express, by a deputation of her most distinguished ministers, her confidence and support to the Government in the days of Washington. In her Articles of Religion she has enjoined loyalty as a duty, and has ever given to the Government her most unqualified support.

In this present struggle for the nation's life, many thousands of her members, and a large number of her ministers, have trusted to arms to maintain the cause of God and humanity. They have sealed their devotion to the country with their blood, on every battle-field of this terrible war.

We regard this dreadful scorge now desolating our land, and wasting the nation's life, as the result of a most unnatural, and, utterly unjustifiable rebellion; involving the crime of treason against the best of human governments, and sin against God. It required our Government to submit to its own dismemberment and destruction, leaving it no alternative but to preserve the national integrity by the use of the national resources. If the Government had failed to use its power, to preserve the unity of the nation, and maintain its authority, it would have been justly exposed to the wrath of Heaven, and to the reproach and scorn of the civilized world.

Our earnest and constant prayer is, that this cruel and wicked rebellion may be peedily suppressed; and we pledge you our hearty co-operation in all appropriate means to secure this object.

Loyal and hopeful in adversity, in prosperity thankful, we most heartily congratulate you on the glorious victories recently gained, and rejoice in the belief that our complete triumph is near.

We believe that our nation's sorrows and calamities have resulted, in a great degree, from our forgetfulness of God, and oppression of our fellow men. Chastened by affliction, may the nation humbly repent of her sins, lay aside her haughty pride, honor God in all future legislation, and render justice to all who have been wronged.

We honor you for your proclamations of liberty, and rejoice in all the acts of the Government designed to secure freedom to the enslaved.

We trust that when military usages and necessities shall justify interference with established institutions, and the removal of wrongs sanctioned by law, the occasion will be improved, not merely to injure our foes and increase the national resources, but, also, as an opportunity to recognize our obligations to God, and to honor His law. We pray that the time may speedily come when this shall be truly a republican and free country, in no part of which, either State or Territory, shall slavery be known.

The prayers of millions of Christians, with an earnestness never manifested for rulers before, daily ascend to Heaven, that you may be endued with all needed wisdom, and your mind exalted by the sentiments of the loftiest and purest patriotism, our prayer shall be continually for the preservation of our country undivided for the interests of our cause, and for a permanent peace, gained by the sacrifice of no moral principles, but founded on the Word of God, and securing, in righteousnesse, liberty and equal rights to all.

Signed in behalf of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1864.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN: In response to your address, allow me to attest the accuracy of its historical statements, endorse the sentiments it expresses, and thank you, in the nation's name, for the sure promise it gives.

Nobly sustained, as the Government has been by all the churches, I would utter nothing which might in the least appear invidious against any; but especially may it be said that the Methodist Episcopal Church, not less devoted than the best, is, by its greater numbers, the most important of all. It is not built in others that the Methodist church sends more soldiers to the field, more nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to Heaven than any. God bless the Methodist church; bless all the churches; and blessed be God, who, in this our great trial giveth us the churches.

After the presentation of the address and the reply, several distinguished clergymen from England, who are visiting the General Conference, called upon the President to pay him their respects. He received them very kindly, and said to them that he regretted they had not been present at the interview with their brother clergymen, and desired them to consider themselves included in his reply to the address.

Fines, Forfeitures, &c.

The following comparative statement of the amounts paid into the City Treasury for fines, forfeitures, &c., by Mayor Lowry, during the month of April, 1864, as compared with the corresponding month of April, 1863, shows a gratifying increase in the business of the office. If masters continue to progress as they have for the past few months, the city constabulary will soon become self-sustaining, or rowdyism banished from our borders. Good police, well paid (they are not now), will be found to be the cheapest in the end:

	April, 1864.	April, 1863.
Fines and Forfeitures	$513 65	$103 87
Dramshop Licenses	65 00	105 00
R. R. Switch do	50 00	50 00
Night Offic

After the Great Battles.

The Hospitals---The Wounded.

A THRILLING DESCRIPTION.

From the New York Tribune.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Sunday Morning, May 15, 1864.

Is it in harmony with God's laws that this family of martins, dwelling against the side of the mansion opposite my window, should make this Sabbath morning noisy with operatic song and bird-talk, and should flutter homeward and away from home; on short journeys of pleasure, with infinite variety of love-talk to each other, and very capers of song in the air as they come and as they go—that these martins should do this, and that at the same time, a line of ambulances, whose beginning I cannot see, and whose ending I cannot measure, should fill the street beneath the joyous birds, and be loaded with wounded from the Wilderness battle-field, who groan, and call for cold water, and weep as they wait. There is harmony, unquestionably, between the noisy happiness of the songsters of the air and the establishment of freedom upon the destruction of slavery by revolution and war. The freedom of a happy civilization and the freedom of birds are not of wide-part kinship—and civilization comes not save through blood, and wounds, and death.

This train of wounded is heavy with mud—the mules and harness are hid with mud. It has come twelve miles over such roads as war alone makes. In places the larger wagons had to be pried out of the deep holes with trimmed trees. The delays of the entire train from this cause were frequent and long. The depth of these holes, and the instinct and habit of the lead and middle team of mules to trot away from a wagon in a sudden decent, in order to escape the whipple trees, inflicted upon the unfortunate wounded, blows and jars excruciatingly torturing, and that wasted their remaining vitality. Over every rod of the way and in the best two-horse spring ambulances, a jarring motion was communicated by the absence of half the planks on the planked side of the road, and the ruts and holes cut into the clay side during a week's rain by the transportation machinery of an army of a hundred thousand men. On such a highway, and in such a manner, did these poor fellows, who stretch their hands out of these ambulances and army wagons for tin cupsfull of water, painfully travel—some with arms off at the shoulder, some with legs off above the knee, some absolutely with an arm and leg both off, hundreds shot through the leg or the arm, or the breast, some with the horrible wounds of the face even to the loss of the jaw and the destruction of speech—all presenting in the aggregate every possible variety of gun-shot wound, and all the victims of Slavery.

There were in Fredericksburg last night (Saturday) 6,000 wounded soldiers in hospital. How many, slightly wounded, were living substantially the lives of stragglers, and nursing their own hurts, not even the Provost Marshal can at present tell. There were shipped from Belle Plain to Washington up to yesterday 9,178, I am told. But the 6,000 here—where are they?

Where are they not? Turning from an inspection of the strange effect of a shell in the brick masonry of a dwelling in a neighboring street, I stepped in my walk upon the litter of a lawyer's office. Old writs out of the Virginia Court of Chancery, writs of *fieri facias*, bills of costs, everything incidental to the old practice of an aged common law and equity lawyer, covered the brick pavement. I turned curiously to look into the den whence this ejectment had been made. Six soldiers lay in it, each with a leg off above the knee, each bedded only on a blanket, all pale, none murmuring, none skrinking from the destiny of war. These were veterans, and as they were cared for, and their misfortune and courage make them sacred from curiosity, I passed with a reverential bow of the head, and looked into the open doors of the next building, with the gilded sign of a merchant over it—abandoned and empty store (?) Abandoned but not empty. Both the long counters were covered with wounded soldiers—and through the wire intervening space where women, in the balcony days of peace and slavery, had turned over silks and found fault with laces, our warriors from the Wilderness lay thick—and not a murmur came from one of them. The next building likewise was an abandoned store, and its counters were hospitals for our braves. And there was resignation and an acceptance of the fate of war in their faces as they looked up from their bloody and dirty blankets. Where are not these wounded? In yards where pumps are they get water and sit on the earth and moisten their bandages to cool the burning. In all the many wooden tenements vacated by the bombardment, and stripped of doors, windows and weather-boarding, they are to be seen sitting and having the appearance of waiting, either in weariness or expectation or uncertainty; making no parade of naked arms bloodily bandaged, and of bloody bandages shown through great holes slit with knives in their trousers, and left unpinned to let in cold water and cool air, and of back bandaged hands and feet taking on a glossy crust outside the cloth—the measure of the length of neglect. On every side-walk men pass you strengthening a wounded and bandaged leg as they go, with a pole on which they lean their whole weight, and as it were propel themselves. They sit bandaged on door steps. Bandaged and muddy, and weary, with only canteens of water beside them, they sit on curb stones in every street. Everywhere men in Federal blue, and with some mark of blood and battle upon them, walk slowly with ones freshly cut in the woods, and inquire for corps hospitals. And these are all the victims of Slavery.

Every church in the city is a hospital, and every one is full. Outside of each are wounded soldiers ready to take the places of those who die within, or are sent to Belle Plain. Every public building is a hospital, and all are full. All the large dwellings are hospitals. In small houses all over the city our wounded are to be found. The warehouses, large and free in the lower story, especially built for the great trade in agricultural manures, are occupied by soldiers lying in rows, upon muddy and bloody blankets and mattresses, and down the alleys of these maimed or helpless ones, with pails of ice-water. Their only talk is of the great battle. Those who don't talk give no sign that they are not veterans, ready to go to any fate which the championship of Freedom may bring. In their silence is visible a courage which words cannot subdue. And all these are the victims of slavery.

Torn to pieces by my personal contact with the huge war calamity, I walked away from it for relief, out of town to the level plain at the Northwest to commence there the study of Burnside's battle of Fredericksburg. On the edge of the plain was a huge grain warehouse, like the freight depot of an immense railroad put way-station. And by different roads men leaning heavily on poles as they walked, and propelling themselves, were going to it; and men slowly carrying knapsacks were going to it; and about lay, as they looked to my imperfect sight in the distance, heaps of grain in bags. Closer at hand there were wounded soldiers covered with gray blankets. Here was a new hospital. Its vast floor was almost paved with wounded. A storm of rain was coming on, and the assiduous nurses of the Christian and sanitary Commissions came out of the building to gather into it the helpless humanity lying under blankets, or sitting up, preferring wet to painful motion. It was my privilege to assist in this labor. Before being finished, the capacity of the building was overflowed. For shelter against the coming downpour of water, I went a considerable way to an abandoned meal-drying mill, opened on all sides to the second story, by the stripping off for soldierly use of the weather boarding. Part this were carried on hospital stretchers the excess of the wounded over the capacity of the grain warehouses—severely wounded, for their faces and entire figures were blanketed. And the bearers made many journeys, and hurried. And so there was another hospital in a house in the very north-westernmost suburb of the city. The rain began to fall. From somewhere suddenly appeared upon the floor of the open mill a man carrying a blanket marked U. S., one of whose feet was bound up in bloody cloths. Soon came in a negro with a knapsack on his back, and unslung it, and laid down his head upon it in a corner and went to sleep. His arm was bandaged. A drummer boy with his drum on the white drum corps almost was sent in from the front to act as nurses) sprang into the building, glanced carplessly at the bandaged foot, made a funny face at the negro, then looked at the furious shower and whistled. He was whistling in a temporary hospital. Before the storm had entirely ceased, a handsome young girl, in a short blue flannel shirt and wide trowsers, with great freedom and vigor in her step and the swing of her arm, went by the ruined mill, carrying a tin pail, evidently full. A soldier followed her with loaves in his arm. They turned a corner and disappeared. Bread and coffee had gone to another hospital. A distant "Ya-a-a-a-up!" behind me and a crash of a whip made me turn. A negro teamster was jerking the single rein of his lead mules to make them quit the road and go over a little grass common. He drew an army wagon filled with wounded. Another followed, and another, and another—then an open wagon loaded with rebels, all bandaged; then three more covered six-mule wagons. All disappeared beyond the grass common, and all went to some hospital.

"Hospitals everywhere!" Richest of words in Slavery language to express human misery. 'Tis Slavery gave occasion for their employment in Fredericksburg. You choicest men of the North—who bleed, languish, suffer, and die here, you bleed, languish, suffer, and die under the talons of Slavery.

In a guano warehouse a magnificent veteran, leaning against the wall with his blouse on (to protect him from the cold of the bricks), whose left sleeve and shoulder were thrown back so as to relieve the stump of his amputated arm from their weight, beckoned me to him. "I have not ate, Sir, for three days. When will rations be served to us?" I flew across the street to the Sanitary Commission rooms, and reported the pitiable statement, and asked for food. "Our supplies are wholly exhausted," said the attendant. "We have literally nothing here save empty boxes."

Where the wounded in this city got their food this night, God only knows. Where bandages were got to dress their wounds, I know not. If there were any hospital supplies here whatever, I do not know. I do know that in the great Baptist Church hospital, under Frank H. Hamilton's care, there was nothing—literally nothing. And for a surgeon as distinguished as he—with a title won by years of professional service in the field to the highest personal influence, with his experience in getting things as a corps Medical Director—if he was destitute, it is fair to presume that every hospital here was destitute.

I knew that he was without bandages, lint, medicines and stimulants, and I saw one of his nurses, a young and beautiful girl from New-Hampshire, go to more than one Secesh house and beg in vain for old sheets and pillow-cases; and I heard her express a purpose to go to the Military Governor of Fredericksburg, and ask him to order a raid upon the shelves and closets of the sheddy-genteel, to lend them for their fugitive rebel husbands. Of the destitution of utensils and conveniences for the cure of the helplessly sick in these hospitals, it is unnecessary to speak. Every intelligent nation will supply for itself the details of nameless horror and suffering that ensued upon this want.

What had their Slavery to do with the inevitable accident of war, and let to slide into the unremembered? I have done more than my hours of service upon official persons, and have grown weary. If I were not weary of strife I would search for one of those pens whose strokes draw blood and empty offices, and so help mankind. I would never let up upon the officials responsible for the criminal want of preparation at Fredericksburg for the wounded from Grant's battles. I would never cease, until they were out of place forever, and forever un-

der the feet of the vengeful friends and relatives of this army of neglected sufferers.

The music of a cavalry band floats in the evening air from the heart of the city. Is it the sublime and sustaining "Old Hundred?" When I reached the place, a crowd of bandaged soldiers surrounded the players. They sat upon the steps of a church at the corner of Princess and George streets. It was a hospital. Large public buildings occupied the other three corners. Each was a hospital. The band never played a waltz, and upon the very centre of its voluptuously swelling waves of concord, appeared the inexorable stretcher, black with the blood of its repeated freights. Weary-looking men bore through the crowd some desperately wounded—bore them somewhere. And men of the Sanitary Commission, and of the Christian Commission, followed them. All honor to these organizations! The nation owes them an eternal debt of gratitude. I am a witness to testify that for four days a considerable portion of this army of injured soldiers would have starved, and gone without succor or care, if it had not been for the resources and devotion of these organizations.

But slavery, the cause of all these woes? Friends of the wounded in Fredericksburg from the battles of the Wilderness! friends and relatives of the soldiers in Grant's army beyond the Wilderness, let us all join hands, and swear upon our country's altar that we will never cease this war, until African slavery in the United States is dead forever, and forever buried. S. W.

SURPRISED.

"Ticket, Sir, if you please!"

Between dusk and daylight—the warm gold of the sunset sky just fading into crimson, and the Express train thundering over the iron track like some strong, furious demon, Carl Silver became dimly conscious of these things as he started from a brief, restless slumber, wherein his knapsack had served as a pillow, and stared vaguely into the sharp Yankee face of the obdurate conductor.

"Ticket! I suppose I've such a thing about me," he muttered, drowsily, searching first one pocket and then the other. "Ooh, here it is! I say, Conductor, are we near New York?"

"Twenty minutes or so will bring us into Jersey City—we're making pretty good time."

And the sharp-faced official passed on, to harrass the next unfortunate man who had neglected to put his ticket in his hat-band; while Captain Silver dragged himself into a sitting posture, putting his two hands back of his head with a portentous yawn, and smiled to remember the fantastic dreams that had chased one another through his brain during that half hour of cramped, uneasy slumber from which the conductor's challenge had roused him—dreams in which bloody battle-fields and lonely night-marches had blended oddly with sweet home voices, and the sulphureous breath of artillery had mingled with violet scents from the twilight woods around, and gusts of sweetness from the tossing clouds of peach-blooms, through which the flying Express train shot remorselessly.

And then Carl Silver began to think of other things.

"Conductor!" whispered the fat old lady opposite, in the bombazine bonnet and snuff-colored shawl.

"Yes'm," said the man of tickets, stopping abruptly in his transit through the cars, and inclining his ear.

"That young man in the military cap, Conductor—I hope he won't run escaped lunatic dressed up in soldier clothes. I've heard of sich things. And I don't a bit like the way he keeps grinnin' to himself and rubbin' his two hands together. He's acted queer all day, and I'm travellin' all alone, Conductor!"

The conductor laughed and passed on. The old lady bridled in offended dignity. Bless her anxious heart! how was she to know that Captain Silver was only rejoicing in the thoughts of the glorious "surprise" he had in store for his mother and dimple-faced sister that night! Was it not a year—twelve long, long months—since he had looked upon their faces last? And now—

Oh, speed on your way, Express Train, through quiet villages where daffodils sprinkle all the gardens with gold! Speed over the sloping hills where springing grass sends up its faint, delicious smell and brooks babble under swinging willows—past lonely churchyards, where the white hands of innumerable grave-stones beckon through the twilight! and are gone; for every throb of your iron pulse brings one true heart nearer home! Shot and shell have spared him for this hour; fever and pestilence and foul malaria have passed him by; and now—

Suppose there should be an accident! He had heard of such things on these lightning routes. Suppose he should be carried home a dead, mangled corpse, the words of greeting frozen into eternal silence on his lips, the glad sight sealed forever under the heavy eyelids! Strange that such morbid fancies should never have assailed him in the fire and smoke of Gettysburg, yet come to him now, like ghosts that would not be driven away, when he was within twenty minutes of home! Would it break his mother's heart; or would she live on? And would Kate Meriam care?—Kate Meriam, the blue-eyed, shy little fairy, who never would look at him save through her long brown lashes, and whose coy mouth always made him think of scarlet cherries and roses dashed in dew.

"To think!" ejaculated Carll Silver, bringing down his bronzed fist on the window-ledge with a force that made the glass rattle ominously and struck a chill to the heart of the old lady in the bombazine bonnet—"to think that I, who would knock down the man who ventured to tell me I was a coward, should be afraid to say frankly to a little slender girl that I love her! To think that the very touch of her glove, the sound of her footstep, the rustle of her ribbons, can frighten my self-possession away, and make a staring, silent idiot of me! After all, what is a man's courage worth? There's no use in thinking of it. I shall die an old bachelor, for I'll never marry any woman but Kate Meriam, and I never shall dare to plead my cause with Kate. I wish I hadn't such an absurd streak of cowardice through me."

Yet Captain Silver's men had told a different tale when he led them over the bridge in that dreadful charge at Antietam. Cowardice! there are several different interpretations to that word.

"Carriage! carriage! No, I *won't* have a carriage. Get away from me, you fellows! You are worse than the locusts of Egypt, and ten times as noisy," cried Captain Silver, energetically elbowing his way through the swarms of eager hackmen, who were making night hideous, at the foot of Courtlandt street. "Do you suppose I am going to spoil my precious surprise with a carriage?"

Broadway by gaslight! How strange, yet how familiar, it seemed to the returning exile, with its stately facades of freestone and marble, seeming literally to rest on foundations of quivering fire, and its throngs of people, coming and going in everlasting succession, like the tides of a never-resting sea. Carll Silver's heart leaped up in his breast with a quick, joyous throb at the old accustomed sights and sounds. It was good to hear his footsteps ringing on Manhattanese ground.

No lights in the house! His heart stood still a moment. This was strange—ominous. But then he remembered that his mother was fond of sitting in the twilight, and dismissed the lingering doubt from his mind. How lucky, the door was on the latch, and swung noiselessly open.

Hush! not a creaking stair or clanking spur must betray him; through the old familiar hall he passed, and into his mother's room, lighted only by the ruddy glimmer of a bright coal fire.

"Where the mischief are they all?" ejaculated Captain Silver under his breath. "No matter—they'll be along soon; meantime I'll wheel this big chair up, and take a bask, for the air's chill if it is the first week in May. Don't they be astonished, though, when they come in? Upon my word, things couldn't have happened nicer! Faugh! what a smell of paint —whitewash, too, as I'm a living sinner! Confound it, I've kicked over a pail of the stuff! If the women-folks aren't house-cleaning!"

The Captain gave an indignant and contemptuous sniff as he surveyed the desolate scene.

"What comfort a female can find in turning things upside down, and deluging the house with soap and water once a year, I can't imagine. Carpets all up—floors damp—curtains torn down—not one familiar object to greet a fellow's eyes after a twelvemonth's absence from home. Heigh-no! I think I'll light a cigar."

Which he did, and begun to smoke and meditate.

There was a rustle and a tripping footfall on the stairs. The Captain took out his cigar and listened.

"That's Minny," said he to himself. "Mamma doesn't dance up stairs like that."

He rose, and leaned against the door-casing as the dancing footsteps came nearer and nearer. How his heart beat as the fire-light shone upon a crimson merino dress and a little white apron on the threshold! And the next moment he had caught the slight form in his arms, and was showering kisses on cheek and brow and lips and hair.

"Caught for once, Miss Minny!" he exclaimed. "That's to pay you for presuming to clean house without my permission! No, you're not going to escape!"

Such a piercing scream, as she rewarded his fraternal demonstrations with! Carll Silver let go her waist and retreated against the wall with a faint idea of breaking through the lath and plaster, and letting himself in the general ruin. For, as truly as he stood there, quaking in his regimentals, the voice was not that of his sister Minny, but—Kate Meriam!

"How dare you!" she ejaculated, with crimson cheeks and quivering lips. "I'll ring the bell and call the servants if you don't leave the house this instant!"

"Upon my word I'm not a burglar or an assassin," pleaded Carll, recovering his self-possession in a measure as he saw Kate's breathless terror. "I was so sure I couldn't see your face, and I thought it was my sister Minny. Don't, you know me, Miss Meriam—Captain Silver?"

"You are an impostor," said Kate with spirit, "Captain Silver is with the Army of the Potomac."

"No, he's not, he's here," urged Carll. "How shall I prove that I'm *myself*? Kate! Miss Meriam——"

For she had sunk into the chair and began to cry. He knelt beside her with a rough attempt at comfort.

"No," she sobbed, "only—only I was so frightened!"

The little, trembling, blue-eyed thing! Carll Silver had never seen her in tears before. No consumption of dignity now—no royal airs only brown, blushing hair and cheeks like red-clover blossoms in a shower. *He* was the brave one now—how natural it seemed to clasp the tiny palms in his one strong hand!

"Kate, dearest, I love you! With my whole heart, Kate. Nay, do not be so frightened—I would die to save you one moment's terror! Only tell me that your heart is mine!"

And when the tears were dried, leaving the eyes like drenched violets, and the cheeks flushed brightly, Carll Silver had her safe, licence to keep *one* little fluttering hand in his, and he knew that he was an accepted lover.

"But where are my mother and sister?" he asked at length. "And what is the solution of this strange riddle?"

"Don't you know," laughed Kate, "they do not live here any more?"

"Not live here?"

"No; have you forgotten that yesterday was the 1st of May? We destroy this house now—papa and aunt Millicent and I."

"Oho!" quoth Captain Silver. "So they've moved. And I never to hear of it. Upon my word they treat me pretty coolly."

"Ah, but you would have heard of it," said Kate, "if you had staid quietly in camp to get your letters instead of spying over the country without a word of warning to your friends."

"Give me one more kiss, Katie, and I'm off to see them. One moment, my betrothed wife. Does it not seem like a dream?"

"And you are *my* soldier now," whispered Kate, playing with the gold buttons of his coat with tremulous fingers. "*Mine* to send out into the battle-field to dream of and to pray for. Carll, I have always repined that I had no sister for my country, now I can give my best and dearest to aid her cause."

"Spoken like a soldier's wife, Kate," said Silver, with kindling eyes. "If you but knew how much better we rough men fight for knowing that women's love and woman's prayers enshrine us with a golden, unseen armor—nonsense! I'm getting sentimental. Good-night."

But there were three surprises that May evening—one for Kate Meriam (wouldn't you have been surprised, Mademoiselle, to be caught and kissed in the dark and never know who the kisser was?), one for Captain Silver (a very agreeable, one though) and the old ones—the surprise if we may so term it—for his mother and sister. And Carl has not yet left off congratulating himself that his "leave of absence" happened to fall in the flowery and migratory month of May. For if he hadn't blundered into Miss Meriam's house and kissed her by mistake, thereby bringing matters precipitately to a focus, the probabilities are that to this day he never would have mustered courage to tell her of his love.

And when the golden armadas of the autumn leaves float down the forest brooks, and the blue mist of Indian Summer wraps the hills in dreamy light, Carl Silver is coming back to seal Kate Meriam's destiny with a wedding ring.

HOTELS.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connelsville Railroad. H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

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ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,

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THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

T. S. WEBB & SONS. {THOS. S. WEBB, FRANK R. WEBB, JESSE H. WEBB.

oct0-1y

JONES HOUSE.—

CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor.

CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

UPHOLSTERY.

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fire-board Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:

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SLIGO IRON WORKS.

ABEHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,

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PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

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CAST STEEL,

ALSO,

Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles.

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JAMES DAIN.....JAMES K. DAIN.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS AND LIVERY STABLE, 410 PENN street,

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

Omnibuses and Carriages furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Weddings, Funerals or Parties at short notice, and reasonable rates. Stable open day and night. ap28

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Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

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EAGLE OIL WORKS,

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WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.

Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja1

TAUSSIG, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

General Commission Merchants and Dealers in Wool and Hides,

Nos. 5 and 18 South Main street, (Merchange Exchange Block,) ST. LOUIS, MO.

We have constantly on hand a good selection of Dry Flint Hides, Kips and Calf Skins. Also, choice selection of Country Green Salt Hides, Kips, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited. Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances made on consignments. No connection with any other house. de3:6m

WM. A. LYONS,

House, Sign and Decorative Painting,

PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE.

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Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

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HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, \$200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Shaler streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe21sw3dm CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF

Round Braid Shoe Laces,

To which we invite the attention of dealers.

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THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,

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Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL

se7-1y] POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....HOWARD WORRELL.

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MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,

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SMELTERS OF

Slab Zinc, or Spelter,

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WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.

fe17:26m

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Nos. 37, 38, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

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Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe6:1y

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CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 84 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, near the Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. se2

DRY GOODS.

77 and 79 Market street.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR THIRD STOCK

NEW GOODS,

They have been purchased from the Importers and Manufacturers direct, especially for this market, and are offered at a slight advance on cost.

Our assortment of STRAW BONNETS and HATS, STRAW TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS is particularly fine, having all the latest styles.

Of MILLINARY GOODS we have a complete line.

In SILKS, we have all the fashionable shades.

RIBBONS, unusually large and attractive, all widths, Plaids, Tartans, Pinks, Buffs, &c.

Of FLOWERS, a beautiful lot, all the Novelties.

With a full line of

EMBROIDERIES, FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

LACES, SKIRTS, CORSETS,

LACE GOODS and NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine, as we are confident our stock is not surpassed by any house in the West.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

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CLOAKS,

IN SILK AND CLOTH.

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,

IN ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Embr'd Curtains,	Quilts,
Vestibule Lace,	Hosiery,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at

ALEXANDER BATES,

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NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,

59 MARKET STREET,

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exception. And, also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

are only for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

ap30 No. 53 Fifth street.

PIANOS.

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And And And

CABINET ORGANS.

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CABINET ORGANS!

NEW LOT.

AT OLD PRICES.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

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REMOVAL.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we now occupy the large and commodious House, 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street, where we have just received from the manufactories of Bradbury, and Schomacker & Co., a new lot of their superior Pianos. Also a complete assortment of Smith's celebrated Harmoneums, Melodeons and musical goods generally. The Bradbury Piano Forte is rapidly gaining in popularity for its power, sweetness of tone, and excellent workmanship. Schomacker & Co.'s Pianos having been so long and favorably known, need no further comment. Guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BARB,

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Penna., 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.

Good second-hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly. ap30

STRAW GOODS,

BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

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PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,

FOR BONNETS AND HATS,

FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,

FOR SALE BY

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H. OPENHEIMER & CO.,

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

White, Brown and Printed

LINEN SHIRTS,

Merino, Gauze, Lisle Thread and Silk

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

And Warranted to give satisfaction.

In our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be found the finest CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made to order in a superior order. my3

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—

The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of

FRESH GROUND COFFEE,

for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.

ja26dm HOWARD WORRELL.

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is the best variety grown. It is crisp, of delicate flavor and requires less sugar than any other variety. Plants for sale by

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ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

STORE SHADES

short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.

fe4:2m JOS. R. HUGHES.

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OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se9

FINE BRANDY.—33 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand, in store and for sale by

ap26 WILLIAM HAYS & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

POLITICAL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh16:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe22:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE K. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe13:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe13:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja2:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO.,

367 Liberty street.

ole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of

Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,

and various

Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime, or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

o notquire boilingo half the rubbing, which oder course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting windows, carpets and furniture from suds and slops. It is also a valuable aid to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowled it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the money should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the trade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,

367 LIBERTY street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

Beware of all imita ions. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, SILVER PEARL SHELL as secured by the inventor by National copy-right. mh3:tf

H. CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,

133 WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

would invite the attention of Merchants visiting the market to our large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable

For Spring and Summer Sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for Cash, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and short-time buyers.

We also have a large line of PRIME CUSTOM WORK, adapted particularly to the City Trade, to which we would ask the examination of retailers.

mh3:4m H. CHILDS & CO.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Warranted equal to the best English Steel.

Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.

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BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine. se9

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

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Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,

Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.

WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets

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LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and D

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 19.

The movements continue to deeply engross the attention of business circles. Events so momentous are constantly occurring to engross our thoughts and feelings of all classes of the community, and there is not that disposition to "push on" with trade as there is under ordinary circumstances. On the final issue of the present campaign, determines the future course of business affairs,—at least so far as any present great operations are concerned. The prudent business man will put his house in order, and wait the results of the great military movements.

—We have published many opinions in regard to the course of Gold during the "war week." It was expected that the series of brilliant achievements of our army in Virginia would have depressed the premium very sensibly. Such was not the case. The Philadelphia *Press* holds that the real cause is to be found in the fact that the operators still control the market in spite of the influence of events, which at other times affect the prices of all things on the stock list. It is yet true, that notwithstanding the passage of the act of Congress to prevent sales of gold on an imaginary basis, the great bulk of the transactions on which quotations are made, both here and in New York, are mythical, and with no foundation in fact. The man of business who desires gold to pay for his imports, can purchase it double the largest in gold transactions.

—Yesterday's New York *Post* says: "Wall street has been excited this morning by various sensation rumors, founded chiefly on the attempts of speculators in Stocks and Gold to give plausibility to the forged proclamation. Gold opened at 181 and rose to 184½. On discovering that the proclamation purporting to be issued by the President, and published in some of the morning papers, was a fraudulent document, having no foundation in truth, Gold went down to 181, and afterwards rose to 182, closing steady at 181¾. Exchange is unsettled and nominal."

—The supply of money at the banks and outside of them, says the Boston *Traveller*, is larger than the requirements for trade, commerce or stock purposes. On the first of next month One Hundred Millions of Dollars in legal tender notes, bearing five per centum interest, will be added to the existing currency, by the maturing of the first issue of seven-thirty coupons. Of this amount over Ten millions are said to be held in this city. The best loans were negotiated today at five per cent. Stocks are firm at the quotations, and prices have an upward tendency.

—We rejoice, says the *Journal of Commerce*, that some papers have published "the authorizing the State Banks to re-organize under the National Bank Law. As far as intended, the *Journal* says, no such act has received the signature of the Governor, and we are persuaded that he could not be induced to give it validity by the sanction of his authority. Its publication is unauthorized.

—A London circular of April 30 says that the market for American securities has been much depressed, and though reduced quotations buyers hesitated to take the stock offered. The decline in Illinois and Erie shares had been fully five per cent. Railroad bonds were firm; principal and interest is not payable in England, had declined about three per cent. United States five twenty bonds gave way to 5½, excoupons, but sometimes partially rallied on some buying for Dutch account to 56¾.

—At Boston yesterday Copper stocks were strong. Central, 67; Franklin, 55; Hancock, 14; Huron, 43½; Isle Royale, 24½; Mesnard, 16½; Pewabic, 64; Pittsburgh, 92; Quincy, 91; Rockland, 14, Superior, 10½.

—The New York *Tribune* is urging the passage of the National Bankrupt Law. It says:—"Knowing that the Committee which has reported the bill now before the House is a strong one, we presume that bill to be wisely drawn and well guarded; if defective in any particular, the House will of course amend it. But the experience of nearly every civilized nation has established landmarks that can scarcely be disregarded; so it is hardly possible that a bad Bankrupt Act should now be framed by a competent Committee. The ends to be compassed are definite and obvious, viz: 1. To compel dishonest debtors to surrender their property to their creditors, no matter in whose hands it may have been placed; and 2. To free honest debtors, who shall frankly and fully surrender their property to their creditors, from the chain-and-ball of legal annoyance and spoliation. Legalized Bankruptcy pays no debt; it discharges no moral obligation; it is simply a mode of effectuating the honest debtor delivering up all his property to his creditors, is henceforth exempt from legal harassment on account of his old debts, and is at liberty to earn and save for himself and family. He still owes, and, if honest, will pay whenever he shall be really able; but the law will no further constrain him. We urge the passage of a National Bankrupt Law, not alone in the interest of the many thousands now crippled and ruined by the load of debt which, if left exposed to legal vexation by their creditors, they can never hope to discharge, and who might and would be actively, efficiently useful for the liability of which they are heartily sympathise with many of these, and with their needy, straitened families. Nor yet are we mainly solicitous that our fearfully burdened country shall be quitted of its crushing free play once more to the energies of this large and in good part energetic and capable class, though we believe this an object of no slight importance."

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, May 19, 1864. }

The weather yesterday was pleasant. Business appeared to improve. The demand, however, for most articles was limited to lots to meet the demands of the home markets. Our rivers are falling. There is, however, plenty of water. In fact, we have more water than business. The boats in the Allegheny are doing a large business, all in oil. The receipts of that article are on the increase. The tonnage in port is large. Freights are scarce, and a boat, in order to obtain a good paying trip, has to wait several days. The steamer Charmer left yesterday for Nashville with a good trip, principally on Government account. The steamer Argonaut No. 2 will leave to-day for St. Louis. She has all her engagements made. The Delaware and Thistle are loading for Louisville. They will have dispatch. The J. R. Gilmore is loading for St. Paul. She will have dispatch for that point. The packet Armenia is announced for the Upper Mississippi; passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The new packet Roanoke announced for Louisville on Tuesday. The steamer Cumberland will be ready to leave this morning, and she will return to Zanesville on Saturday. The favorite steamer America announced for St. Paul on Monday as bright as a new pin. She will probably load for Nashville.

FLOUR.—The market yesterday presented no new feature; dealers took very cautiously; holders were firm and were not disposed to give way. Among the sales were 1200 bbls from store at—Extra, $7,00; Extra Fam., ranging from $7.15 to $7.50@8,00 ₱ bbl. The stock of flour on hand is not very large. We quote also sales of 55 bbls choice at $8,00; 120 do, at 7.75@7.85 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES was in steady demand with a fair amount of new in. Among the sales were 70 bbls Neshannocks, $3,50 to 3,60 ₱ bush; 60 do, at $1,25 ₱ bush; 149 do mixed at $1.12½ 15 ₱ bush.

SALT.—The market was steady but not active. Sales of 287 bbls from store at $2,00 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE.—The market was steady, with a good demand for new Western Reserve. Sales 60 bxs at 14@15c; 20 do, terms private.

HAY.—The supply was fairly up with the demand, and we note sales of 10 loads at scales at $30@32 per ton.

WHISKY.—The market remains in an unsettled state. Sales of City Rectified were made at $1.25@1.26 per gal.

FISH.—Was steady, with a fair local demand. Sales of 12 half bbls Lake Herring at $5,50; sales 10 bbl. Baltimore, new, at $11; other descriptions unchanged.

BRAN.—The market was firm for all descriptions of feed. Sales 3 tons Bran, from store, at $1.30 per 100 lbs; sales at $1.45 per cwt.

BRRAIN.—The market was inactive. Transactions were limited for the best of all reasons, there was but little to operate with. Holders were firm and asked $1.40@1.45 ₱ cwt. for bran at store; 150 bush. at 95c. Some dealers were asking $1 per bush. COAL.—The receipts were light, and are quite nominal at $1.38@1.40. Wheat, Rye and Barley were nominal. Prices nominal.

MAPLE SUGAR.—We note sales of 20 bbls at 28c.

SOAP.—Sales of 25 boxes Silver Pearl at 5c.

BUTTER.—The market was firm, the demand being in advance of the supply. We quote nominally at 20@22c.

EGGS.—Dealers assure; they would bring 20c readily.

BACON.—The market continues firm, with a good inquiry. Among the sales were 8,000 lbs Shoulders at 12½; 3,000 lbs plain Hams, at 17@17½c; 2,000 lbs sugar-cured Hams, at 19.; canvassed Hams, 21c; 2,000 lbs Sides, at 13½c for ribbed.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, May 19, 1864. }

ASHES—Pearlash has been arriving more freely, and we note sales of 250 casks at 11½ to 11¾ cts. Potash 9c. Soda ash, common, 5¼ @5½c.

BEESWAX—Small sales at 50@52c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The market has been more quiet, but we do not discover any decline in prices. We quote Cetric Acid $1 35 to $1 15; Tartaric Acid, $1 45 to 1 55; Alcohol, 92 50 to 96; Carbonate Ammonia, 35 to 40; arsenic 6 to 9; Balsa of Copaiva, $1 20 to 1 30; Cantharides, $1 00 to 1 15; Bay Rum, $2 50 to 3 50; Borax refined, 32 to 45; Brimstone, 6 to 7; Calomel 92 00 to 2 25; Cream Tartar, 70 to 78; Cassaria Liquolice, 40 to 50; Sicily Liquorice, 25 to 30; Gum Arabic, 55 to 75; Gum Tragacanth, 65 to $1 25; Iodine $6 75 to 7 25; Iodide Potass., $5 00 to 5 00.

DYE STUFFS—Alum, 3½@4c. Blue vitriol, 15@16c. Copperas, 80@7 ₱ bbl. EXT. Logwood, 15@16c. Indigo, S. F., $1 80@2. Indigo, Bengal, $2 50@3. Madder, 18@20c.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE without further change.

NAVAL STORES quiet at previous quotations.

OILS—Lard, $1 60@1 65. Linseed, $1 60@1 65.

PAINTS—An active trade at previous prices.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

The market is firm, and there is very little here to offer in the line, the demand for Pig Metal is not sensitive, and some 700 tons only found buyers at $55@61 cash, including 300 tons of a favorite make at the latter figure. Of Scotch Pig we hear of no sales. For Manufactured Iron the inquiry is good at fully former rates, and the mills generally are well off for orders.

Providence Market.

The Providence *Journal* reports the sale of one and woven goods dull. Although there is not disposed to operate, seller-ing not to make concessions. Stocks very small. Print-cloths 11,000 pcs, viz—1000 5x5s 15c, 1000 do 5x6 15¼, 1000 do 15¾, 2000 do 16, 4000 do 16¼c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, } Friday, May 20, 1864. }

The Oil Market yesterday exhibited more activity. The prices for Crude were ½ to ¾c per gallon better. The sales were larger than on any day during the week. The receipts are increasing. They do not, however, keep pace with the sales. Reports from Oil City state that the amount to come down is not large, at least for this market. Eastern dealers have purchased liberally, and will ship direct from that point. The River to the city is in fine order for the largest class of boats. Among the sales we note as follows:

Crude—We noticed a very fine market yesterday, with a liberal inquiry. The sales reported exceed 5,000 barrels, at a slight advance over the previous day's transactions. Among them we note the following sales for Crude in bulk or the packages to be returned, viz: 1,000 bbls at 22¾; 700 do to arrive, 23¾; 700 on the spot, 23½. Sales, the packages included, viz: 229 barrels do, 29c; 240 barrels, 23c; 250 do, 29c; 700 do, 29c, and 1,000 barrels sold on Wednesday evening at 23¾. There were no sales yesterday at so low a figure.

Refined—Was more enquired for. The sales made show an improvement, at least so far as quantity is concerned. Prices were unchanged. Among the sales were the following: 1,000 bbls bonded at 56c, city brand. Sales of 10⅓ comprising 1,500 bbls, for June delivery: at 50@52½. Up river brands could be purchased at from one to two cents per gallon less. Free oil was steady at 60@62c. We did not learn of any transactions.

Residium—The market was inactive. Prices nominal, at 40½c.

Naphta—The demand was restricted to small operations. We quote nominally, at 26@27½c for deodorized.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Rashanth, 567 bbls; Brewer, Burke & Co, 113 do; Steckton, 127; B Danver, 100 do; Fleming & Holmes & Glass sold 164 heat at $9,00.
Brewer & Co., 49 bbls Crude for Philadelphia.
Reese & Graff, 109 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY, May 19, 1864.

[Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

The market during the week was but poorly supplied. The principal business done was in a small way—prices ruled about the same as the previous week. The following is what came under our notice:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Myers & Bro. sold 85 head at $7 75@8 50.
Peter Richards sold 51 head at $5 50@6 50.
J. Rotchehlds sold 18 head at $5 00@9 00.
J. McCallister sold 7 head at $3 75@9 00.
L. Rothchilds sold 37 head at $7 50@8 50.
E. Taylor sold 50 head at $7@9.
W Rice sold 7 head at $5@7 50.
H. A. Mendle sold 50 head at $8.
George Emerick sold 40 head at $5 50@7 50.
Trowerman & Marks sold 80 head at $6@8 50.
Trowerman & Good sold 17 head at $7 50@8 25.

CATTLE SALES PER HEAD.

R. G. Cormeal sold 12 Ohio oxen at $106 25 per head.
D. Sherrick sold 2 cows at $65.
SHEEP.—There was nothing done worthy of notice, a few head sold at 5½@6 for clipped.
HOGS—Were dull and in limited demand. Sales 60 head at $7@8 25.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

Specially Reported for the Commercial.

EAST LIBERTY, May 18, 1864.

The business of the week was small so far as transactions were concerned. Prices were about the same. The receipts were large. The principle portion, however, passed through to the East. The bids at Washington City were opened on Monday. The following are the names of contractors from this vicinity. The prices paid were supposed to be remunerating. The contractors were:

Myers & Broter, 2,000 head, $9,46 ₱ cwt.
J. J. Burkhead, 2,000 head, $9,46 ₱ cwt.
W. Webb, 3,000 head, $9,46 ₱ cwt.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS.

Cattle, 5,219; Sheep, 2,295.
Hogs, 6,382; Horses, 561.
Mules, 789.

CATTLE.—The market was firm with a good demand. The sales for this market was small, and the only ones that came under our notice was as follows:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Myers & Bro. sold 75 head at $7,50@8,75.
Myers & Glass, bought 60 head at $7,00@7,62.
Holmes & Glass sold 164 head at $9,00.
J. Rinedollar sold 43 head at $7,37.

SHIPPED TO NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Holmes & Glass 142 head.

HOGS.—The supply on hand was large. The Market was dull and prices were lower. The season is now far advanced. A few hundred head were disposed of at prices ranging from $7@7 25. The principal portion that arrived were forwarded East.

SHEEP were in a great measure neglected. The offerings were light. The principal portion were forwarded East by rail. We quote nominally—Sheared, $5@6 ₱ cwt.; Wooled 8@9 ₱ cwt.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending, Tuesday, May 17.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 17.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, &c., for the week ending May 14th:

The receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, etc., for the week ending May 14th, are as follows:

Lumber, ft.	18,610,000
Shingles, No.	3,301,000
Lath, pcs.	1,385,000
Timber, ft.	225,000
Posts, No.	17,760

Lumber—As will be seen from the above table the receipts of lumber during the past week have been quite liberal, showing, as compared with those of the week previous, an increase of over 10,000,000 feet. Notwithstanding these large receipts, there has been a "let up" to the activity which has characterized the market since the commencement of the present season. The market is quite bare of good "strip" cargoes, and cargoes of that quality are quickly picked up on arrival. Since our last review there have been no new features in the market worthy of note. Trade continues active, and full prices are realized.

Shingles—Received last week, 3,301,000. There is an active demand for good sawed and shaved shingle, and the market is firm. The receipts, however, are scarcely equal to the demand.

Lath—Received last week, 1,385,000. There is an active inquiry for lath, and the market is firm, with sales of cargoes during the week at $4 50.

In the Yards a full share of business is being done and the market is firm at the following quotations:

LUMBER.	
First Clear, ₱ 1,000 feet	@50 00
Second Clear, "	$40 00@45 00
Third Clear, "	38 00@40 00
Stock Boards	27 00@30 00
Box or Select Boards	30 00@35 00
Common Boards, dry	18 00@19 00
Siding	20 00@21 00
Mill Boards	14 00@15 00
First Clear Flooring, rough	40 00@45 00
Second Clear Flooring, rough	36 00@40 00
Common Flooring, rough	33 00@35 00
Siding Clear, dressed	24 00@26 00
Second Clear	20 00@22 00
Common do	18 00@19 00
Long Joists	22 00@28 00
Sawed Shingles, A. & M.	4 25@4 50
do No. 1	3 75@4 00
Cedar Shingles	3 50@3 75
Sawed Shingles, A	4 25@4 50
do No. 1	3 75@4 00
Lath, ₱ 1,000 pcs	5 00@5 50
Posts, ₱ 1,000	14 00@18 00
Pickets	16 00@17 00

New York Weekly Coffee Circular.

MAY 17th.—Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 16th of May, 1864.....47,407 bags.

Receipts since to date ₱ Argo	3,500	"
" ₱ Ideal	2,300	"
" ₱ Venus	4,000	"
" ₱ Str. Illinois	1,478	"
" ₱ Str. Louisana	1,750	"
Sales for consumption estimated at	60,571	"
	2,507	"
Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 17th of May, 1864		57,767
" Java Coffee mats		2,565
" Gov. bags	2,385	2,385
" Bahia Coffee		2,673
" Maracaibo		7,015
" Laguayra		3,213
" St. Domingo		7,130
" Other descriptions		2,288
Total mats and bags		82,761

QUOTATIONS.—Rio, Prime, 45c, 4 months; do Good 44@44½c do; do Fair 43@43½c do; do Ordinary 42½, 12 do; Fair to good cargoes 43@43½c do; Java, mats and bags, 49@50c do; Maracaibo 42@44c do; Laguayra 42@44c do; St. Domingo 39@39½c, cash.

REMARKS.—Sales of Rio since the date of our last report amount to 2507 bags, and include 2,000 ₱ Ideal, before arrival. P. N. T. The market closed quiet at our reduced quotations.

Stock of Rio, May 14th, Baltimore	14,006	bags
" May 17th, New York	57,767	"
	71,767	

WM. SCOTT & SON, Coffee Brokers.

Highwines at Chicago.

Received to-day, 2,165 bbls; shipped to-day, 1,271 bbls; received last week, 7,642 bbls; shipped last week, 4,845 bbls. The market during the week has ruled very quiet, and prices fell as low as $1 32@1 33, but owing to reports from Washington that the Senate committee had decided against taxing stocks, and an improvement in New York, it rallied and advanced as much as $1 36, but fell back slightly and closed at an advance on the week of 2@2½c. The following table shows the daily transactions during the week:

Date.	Bbls. Sold.	Price.
May 11	550	$1 35½@1 36
" 12	600	1 35 @1 35½
" 13	200	1 34 @1 35½
" 14	3,630	1 32 @1 38
" 16	4,600	1 37½@1 39
" 17	2,300	1 38 @1 38½

To-day the market rules tolerably active at about yesterday's closing prices. The sales were: 800 bbls, in lots, at $1 38. 1,200 bbls at $1 39@1 39½ but fell back at $1 38½, closing quiet and nominal at $1 38@1 38½.—*Tribune.*

Chicago Pig Iron Market.

Pig Iron—With a very limited supply, the amount of business done has been very small. Stocks on hand are still bare and insufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. Previous quotations are firm and unchanged. We quote:

Scotch Pig No. 1	$75 00
Massillon No. 1	70 00
Massillon No. 2	65 00
Union Pig Iron & Co. No. 1	70 00
Union Pig Iron No. 2	67 00
Union Pig Iron B No. 2	65 00

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum continues to arrive very sparingly, and with a fair export demand, and a further advance in gold and exchange, there is a firm seller, but the transactions are restricted, owing to the meager supply offering, and the extreme prices prevalent. The receipts to-day are 743 bbls, making the arrivals in four days only 966 bbls. This is surely a sorry quantity to supply the wants of shippers and the home trade. The sales are 3,500 bbls crude on the spot at 37½c. 500 do do at 33c, closing firm at this rate for low gravity; 2,600 bbls refined in bond, on spot, at 57½c for light straw to white; 1,000 do prime white at 58c for export; 1,200 do on the spot at 58¼c, but 59c is now offered and refused, and a sale of 500 bbls, buyer's option all the month, has been effected at 6c, while 2,000 bbls refined free, sold at 64c., buyer's option all the month. Free oil can be bought on the spot at 62@65c for light straw to prime white, but some holders ask 66c for choice quality, and even as this price the article is comparatively low as compared with bonded refined. The reason, however, is obvious; the stock of free is rapidly accumulating, while bonded is scarce, owing to circumstances already referred to.

The following are the receipts at, and exports from, New York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls	9,928	174,836
Exports of Petroleum, bbls	8,977	115,180

The bulk of the exports are to the continent of Europe.

We extract the following remarks from a circular prepared to be sent by the steamer Scotia: "There has been a lively export demand during the week under review, under the influence of which prices have advanced, aided by a recovery in the market for Foreign Exchanges, and at the close prices are firm at 57½@58½c for Crude, and 57½@58c for Refined, in bond; the Philadelphia market being about on a par with us here. Free Oil, for home consumption, continues dull and neglected, but the stock of it is reducing considerable lots having been withdrawn for export. Stocks of all kinds are much reduced at the seaboard, and any further advance in Foreign Exchange would speedily excite the Oil market."

Chicago Iron Market.

The market has been less active, especially for the country trade, for which the demand has considerably diminished. Prices, however, continue very firm, owing to the high cost and scarcity of Iron, and the small supply throughout the Iron districts. Galvanized Sheet Iron is very scarce and firm with an advance of 5c, and on Nos. 24 and 26 Russia, of which the market is in very inadequate supply, we note a further advance of 2c per lb. We quote:

Flat Bar, Sable	8 @9
Flat Bar, Charcoal	10 @9
Horse Shoe Iron	9½@11
Sheet Iron	10¾@11¼
Sheet Iron, Charcoal	11¾@12¼
Sheet Iron, Galvanized	20 @22
Norway Nail Rod	13½@14
Plow Steel	15 @18½
Round and Square Sable	8 @9½
Round and Square, Charcoal	10 @11
Cast Steel	28 @32
Spring Steel	16½@17
Hoop and Band Iron	9½@12½
Russia, Nos. 10 and 16	27 @30

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the Tobacco Exchange were 231 hhds, as follows: 3 at $2; 3 at $3; 12 at $4; 27 at $5; 28 at $6; 10 at $7; 6 at $8; 10 at $9; 6 at $10; 12 at $11; 7 at $12; 4 at $13; 5 at $14; 5 at $15; 9 at $16; 3 at $17; 3 at $18; 12 at $19; 3 at $20; 9 at $21; 3 at $22; 6 at $23; 6 at $24; 1 at $25; 5 at $26; 1 at $27; 2 at $28; 2 at $29; 1 at $30; 1 at $32; 1 at $37; 1 at $75; 1 at $86; and 1 at $90 per 100 lbs.

At the Louisville Warehouse, Phelps, Caldwell & Co., the sales were 52 hhds, as follows: Heavy lugs, 20 hhds at $21, 22, 21 75, 21 75, 21 75, 24 25, 19 50, 20 75, 20, 21, 19 50, 21 25, 23 25, 21, 26, 19 50, 20, 22 75, 20 25, 28, 27 75, 29. Heavy lugs, 5 hhds, at 37 10, 11, 8 65, 8 15, 11 75. Light leaf, 12 hhds, at 16 50, 16 25, 13 25, 15, 16 75, 17, 17, 16 25, 14 75, 16, 13 75. Light lugs, 11 hhds, at 84 75, 6 30, 5, 6, 6 50, 5 30, 4 40, 3 65. 1 hhd bright at $75.

Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

SALES AT BODMAN'S WAREHOUSE.

The sales to-day were, 24 hhds and 35 boxes, as follows: 14 hhds, 1 at $4 75, 1 at 5 1 at 5 50, 2 at 7, 1 at 7 50, 1 at 8, 2 at 8 25, 1 at 8 50, 2 at 9, 2 at 11; 10 hhds Mason Country leaf and lugs, at private sale, at 5 round; 35 cases Ohio Seed Leaf wrappers and fillers, ranging from $3 75 to 14 75. Receipts light.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 19, 1864.

Gold heavy and lower, opening at 83, declining to 81¼, closing dull at 81¼.

Stocks dull and lower. Government stocks quiet.

U S 6's, '81, coup	114½	M C	145¾
5-2 's, coupons	107¾	Mich. Southern	98¾
C & R I	118¾	M. S guar	141
P Ft W & C	119	M S Cent scrip	134
M & P D C	70	Cleve & Pittsb'gh	114½
T & W	73	Erie	115¾
C & N W	91½	N Y Central	134½
R I	132	Pac Mail	238
Hudson	151	Quicksilver	72¾
Reading	145		

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 19.

COTTON 1c better, with less doing. Middling upland 86@87c.

FLOUR—Western 5@10c better State, $7 50@7 70; R H O, $7 75@8. Leading brands closing firm.

WHEAT 1@2c better, with fair export demand. $1 55@1 63 for Chicago Spring; $1 60@1 63, Milwaukee Club, $1 68@1 72. Winter red western. Included in the sales are 15,000 bush.

OATS in moderate demand at 89@90c.

COFFEE—The market is dull.

SUGAR dull; Muscavado, 10¼c; Havana, 17½c @ lb.

MOLLASSES quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM firm. Refined in bond, 60c; do in Philadelphia at full prices. Crude is quoted at 33½c.

WOOL quiet and firm.

PORK decidedly firmer, closing heavy at about $27 75; $28@28 25 for old, and $27@27 15 for prime mess.

CUT MEATS quiet and heavy; sales of 125 packages at 11¾@13¾c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 19.

Flour is in good demand. Closing firm. Prices unchanged.

Wheat is higher and firmer. Sales of No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 34; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 44@1 46.

Corn firm. Sale of No. 1 Chicago at $1 22, to arrive.

Oats, 78c.

Whisky, unchanged.

Freights firm, at 16c for Wheat, 14 for Corn and 9c for Oats, to New York.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.

FLOUR—Quiet. Business light. Superfine, $5 2@5 50 at sight; Extra, $6 50@6 70.

WHEAT—Firm and active. Prime, $1 60@1 62; Choice, $1 74@1 75.

OATS—Easier, at 93c.

CORN—Active, and prices improved. Mixed, $1 2@; Prime White, $1 20@1 25.

WHISKY—Unsettled and nominal. Nothing done.

COTTON—Receipts, 88 bales. Sales light, at 74@78 for middling.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

Breadstuffs buoyant and all qualities advanced. Flour firm—extras, $7 75. Wheat—red, $1 80@1 82; white, $1 90@2 05. Corn advanced 3 cts—yellow, $1 42@1 43; white, $1 40. Whiskey dull at $1 27@1 28. Petroleum active—crude, 36@36½c.; refined, in bond, 57@59c.; do. free, 64@66.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; Lewis Bailey & Dalmeyer, 1 car flax; Blas & bhls eggs, 2 bxs butter, 17 sks woolen rags, 12 do potatoes.

Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.—W P Beck, 30 half barrels fish; McWninny & Hare, 21 box hardware; S S Voigt, 17 sks corn; J Dicey, 1 car lime; J Rhodes, 781 bags barley; R H King, 1 car lumber; J W Fairly, 100 sks potatoes.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.—Floss Wagoner, 100 bus rye; Nimick & Co, 80 tons pig iron; Wm Stewart, 1 buggy; W F Lang, 1 do; do; J C Bidwell, 1 car lumber; D Fawcett, 162 sks barley; McKeown & Limhart, 21 bbls vinegar; Graham & Co, 55 bbls do; Rockett, Nachem & Co, 1 barrel eggs; J B Canfield, 43 boxes cheese; H Riddle, 19 do do; R Dalzell, 26 do do, 1 cks grocaries, 1 box; Schultz, Sons & Co, 1 pkg do; McKinnon, Hall & Co, 12 bdls poles, 102 do fliers; George Shipman, 21 bdls; W Bowles, S-Ewart & Co, 30 bxs cheese; G M Bung, 24 g bars; J Corr, 1 machine; Newmeyer & Co, 220 doz s handles; S Harbaugh & Co, 15 bgs feed; Jos. Woonwell, 6 vices; P A Fahnestock, 1 bbl lard; Logan & G, 15 bundles handles; Whitmore, W, H & Co, 40 bdls; Smeaths, 2 bxs tobacco; Owen, 2 bdls dress hoops; Lantner & Son, 6 do do, 3 bxs tools; F Van Gorder, 6 bbls eggs; 11 McChesney, 3 cars corn; R. McKee, 1 tot mdse.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

ST. LOUIS

PER STEAMER JOHN S REED—1 bx Read 1 bx books; B Clark, 3 hhds hams, 1 bx do; Little & Mechling, 5 hlf butts tobacco; J G B Jones, 4 coils lines; G W Welsh, 1 pkg whiskey; R Robinson & Co, 7 bbl flour; Murt. & Con. 2 bx iron mdse; J Kirkpatrick & Co, 15 butts tobacco; W R Boggs, 75 rolls duck canvass, 5 bbls gum; A Gorton, 3 bxs tobacco; Sands & Sons, 42 bales hemp; H H Collins, 100 pigs lead, 29 hhds fire clay; T Arbuckle, 0 bales cotton, 1 pkg do; McKee & Bro, 208 bbls sand; Brownsville boat, 3 boxes household goods; Dilworth & Co, 1 bbl, 4 trunks, 6 bbls scrap iron, 22 casks, 2 hhds, 3 bars iron, 2 bbls cast iron; Clark & Co, 6 boxes drugs, 300 bbls flour, 60 do highwine, 92 bbls pork, 140 do pork, 30 hhds bacon, 4 do lard, 42 bbls whisky, 17 hhds tobacco, 8 do tobacco, 33 bales cotton.

WM. SMITH.....DAVID R. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Oil and Oil Refiners and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Log Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moldboards, Coal Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orpans' Court of Allegheny county, dated April 21st, 1864, the guardian of Ella V. and Olivia G. McWilliams will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, May 28, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., a valuable lot of ground, with a two story brick building thereon erected, situate in the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, fronting 20 feet on Smithfield street (westwardly side) and extending back westwardly, preserving the same width, parallel with second street, 82 feet and 6 inches, and being 60 feet southwardly from Second street. This property is well worth the attention of parties desiring a safe and profitable investment.

GEORGE MCWILLIAMS, Guardian.
MARSHALL & BROWN Attorneys. 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

RIVER MATTERS.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Clarke	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Charmer	Moore	Nashville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were eleven feet two inches water in the channel and falling. The weather during the day was pleasant.

THE following steamers were advertised to leave Cincinnati for this port on Thursday:—Mercury, Silver Spray, Berthis, Ontario.

The St. Louis and Memphis Packet Capt. Ben. Johnson, is being rapidly completed. When completed she will compare favorably with any boat afloat. Capt. Johnson knows how to get up a boat. If any person doubts it, just take a look at this craft.

THE favorite Wheeling packet Minerva, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this morning at 1 A. M. We are pleased to see our old and esteemed friend, Capt. G. W. Johnson, in the office. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact.

THE fine steamer J. R. Gilmore, Capt. Jolly, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. The first Clerk is Mr. John Spencer, a clever gentleman, and a careful and correct business man.

THE steamer Thistle is now in charge of Capt. Joseph Bates. We are proud to see our old friend promoted. He is a worthy man, and will do honor to those who have placed him in his present position. The Thistle is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. Our old friend A. White will do the honors in the office.

CHEAP FARE.—Since the introduction of the new steamer "Bayard" in the Monongahela City trade, the Brownsville packets have reduced the fare to that point. The Bayard only way for the Bayard to get even would be to extend her trips to Brownsville and put the fare down to 50c. It's a poor rule that won't work both ways.

THE fine packet Delaware will hereafter be commanded by Capt. Charles Stevens, a clever gentleman and thorough steamboat man—one who has been brought up on the river. The Delaware is a first-class packet, and in charge of her present commander cannot fail to prove a source of revenue to her new owners. Our best wishes attend the new owners.

THE first-class passenger steamer, Argonaut No. 2, Captain J. W. Porter, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is a general favorite with passengers and shippers, and deservedly so. Her speed and accommodations are unsurpassed. The first Clerk is Captain A. McCarty, an experienced and attentive officer. We take pleasure in recommending the boat and officers.

THE steamer Delaware, Capt. Stevens, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat will do honor as a favorite, as she is in charge of careful and attentive officers. We are pleased to see our old friend E. E Rinehart in the office. He is an accomplished officer and a clever gentleman. Captain Stevens in command and Rinehart in the office, we shall consider the Delaware about complete.

CINCINNATI.

We condense the following from the *Commercial* of Thursday:

The river has risen some five feet during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is twenty-five feet hence to Louisville, eight and a half feet in the canal, and six and a half feet in the Indiana chute over the falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with ten feet from Portland to Cairo. There is ten feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky river is in a fair navigable condition, with five feet from Cogar's Landing to the mouth.

The Cherokee and Kenton, from Pittsburgh; Ohio No. 3, from Marietta; Silver Spray, from St. Louis, and Bartha, from Nashville, include the arrivals, all with moderate trips.

The Major Anderson returned to Pittsburgh with a fine passenger and freight trip. We are pleased to announce that Captain Andy Robinson, Jr., having partially recovered from his recent severe illness, has resumed his duties in the office.

The Leondas, from Louisville, passed up for Pittsburgh with a full cargo.

The tow-boat Tigress, bound up, when near Chilo, at an early hour yesterday morning, broke her shaft. The Ohio No. 3 towed her back here for repairs.

The Seventy Ohio National Guards, belonging to the 40th battalion, arrived here yesterday from Gallipolis, on the Ohio No. 3, *en route* for Columbus, where they have been ordered to the State of Ohio. They are all Germans. The Ohio No. 3 brought down